CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

VOL. VIII NO. 133 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th June	Mantua	10885
6th	Chp Polonia*	20997
12th June	Kleist	Troops only
20th June	Novara*	6s53
26th June	Mirzapat	8193
26th June	Dalia	8089
3rd July	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not positively passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
12th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd June	Karagola	East & South African Ports.
8th "	Cooeyarana	Persian Gulf
7th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings, may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenshin Maru	G. Hidehima	4172	4th June	15th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5828	18th June	29th June

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shun Maru	sumi	8th June	20th June	Japan
Kyoto Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "	"
Indus Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
RAHAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 425.
2nd Class Rs. 350.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 26,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changenun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, Sa Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tainan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHAROCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.
TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Officer-in-charge, Supply Depot, Bombay, Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
All the unserviceable articles such as lead, lining, bottles of sizes tins, crates and drums etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Newly-Built Landed Property, at Laburnum Road, opposite to the White House.
Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, Solicitors for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Thakordas Goculdas, Maneklal Jivandas and Bhikhabhai Soorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following valuable landed property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, leased to Mr. J. J. Marsland under an Indenture of Agreement bearing date the 11th day of April, 1911, and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, of the one part and the said J. J. Marsland of the other part and now belonging to Mr. Shavakshaw Dinshaw Dawar, admeasuring 735 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Plot Nos. 51, 52 (part of) New Survey No. 7835 and situate at Laburnum Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay, under "D" Ward No. 2883 (16a), Street No. ( ), and bounded on the North by a service passage belonging to the City Improvement Trust, on the South by the said Laburnum Road on the East by the property of Ardeser D. Dubash and on the West by the property belonging to Husseinbhai Hentoola.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff and Vachha Solicitors for the Vendors, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF STAMPS, COINS, OLD CHINA, ETC.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sales Rooms the following:—
A collection of old stamps mostly comprising sets of Mauritius, Ceylon (near stamps) Newzeland, Natal, Sumi, Finland etc.
A collection of old Currency Notes of Asiatic Banking Corporation of Kandy Ceylon.
A collection of old Copper coins of Indian, Cutch and Portugese states.
A small lot of Canton bowls and cups and saucers.
Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.
Intending buyers of stamps are referred to Gibbons Catelogue of 1917 for the following numbers for valuation of Mauritius stamps. Nos. 117, 119, 120, 120a, 121, 121a, 121b, 122, 122a, 122b, 122c, 123, 124, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 188, 252, 92, 283, 93a, b, c, d, 256a, b.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD JUST OPPOSITE THE BHANGWADI.
On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described, on the North by the property belonging to Moreswar Harischandra Joshi, and on the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Bhimji Raoji.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C. and F/1688 Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinabove described under Collector's Old Nos. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. D and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property firstly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Hairschandra Joshi and others, on or towards the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described on the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji.
FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C & F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same number as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Rowji and on or towards the North by a common passage.
FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 405 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the West by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchand Balaji Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.
SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208 Old Survey No 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderas Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.
For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.
MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets; Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER' MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 179
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of the last remaining about 1500 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.
Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.
EX. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."
About 1500 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.
Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Busan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

As TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WHITE MUTTON TALLOW.
On TUESDAP, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "F. Shed" Princes Dock on account of the concerned:—
Ex. s.s. "GHARINDA:"
40 casks Australian white mutton tallow.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Roads, fronting the New 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—
PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).
PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING MATERIALS, belonging to the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., at Medows Street, Fort, lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co.
Under instructions from the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 10th June sell by Public Auction, at 4-0 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following building:—
Building situate at Medows Street, Fort lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co and Messrs. M. Freedoon and Co., bearing Street No. 117. Ward A. Ward No. 1120.
N. B.—The front fittings and front doors are not the property of the Bank.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.
89, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SEWING MACHINE PARTS OF DIFFERENT MAKERS, MACHINE TABLES, ETC., ETC.
By order of Molvi Mirza Abdool Rahim Balbalai the Executor of the late Mr. Ali Afrandi, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Publil Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th daf of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the 1st floor of "E" Block Prince's Building near Sir J. J. Hospital, Bhendi Bazaar.
A large quantity of sewing machine parts of different makers, machine tables, sewing machines, machine covers, stands, drilling machines, etc., etc.
The above are on view Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 65, HUMMUM STEEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES SULPHUR MATCHES.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 8th June 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. and on account and at the risk fo the defaulting purchaser Mr. Noormohomed Dossa the following goods.
150 Cases Sulphur Matches Nine Star brand ½ size second quality.
A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.
Under instructions from the Medical Store-Keeper to Government Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club the following goods:—
A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Empty barrels, tins, packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, BELTINGS, MACHINERYS, ENGINEERING STORES, ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the Controller Sales, Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following goods:—
Washers for Oil Engines Hornsby Patent, machines drilling hand power, John Minett and Co., pumps irrigation, mentals, "Venus," for incandescent lamps, 500 C.P. lamps, wells, torch and flare with spare parts, hair belting, leather crome single belting, about 4,000 feet of different sizes, leather belting double, fasteners, belt, Jackson's patent, bricks fire arch, empty iron drums, empty powder, Mess tins, clips for wire cable, hooks and eyes for gates and shutter, punkah hooks iron, tins steel taper of different sizes, pipes C. I., bends socket and spigot, flanged, etc., copper rivets flat head, spikes iron, turn buckles, washers, cards scratch for file, measuring chain chisels, planes, tin and coppersmith tools, iron lowmoor flat, spelter brazing or solder, hardware tools and various engineering stores, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, ETC.
Under instructions from the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munition, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Panton Bunder and Hay Bunder Yards near Reay Road Bridge Mazagon a large quantity of first class timber including Tongued and Grooved, Pine ceiling boards, Teak scantlings, Planks, Battens, Jungle wood of all kinds, Malbar hard wood, Oregone Pine, Black-wood, a very large sellection of Bamboos, suitable for building purposes, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Auction sale of 150,000 tin sheets 18 second hand tanks, 10 by 2½ by 7ft. About 2,000 boiler tubes steel of sizes, Doors and windows, Pipe screwing machine, 3 vertical boilers, tanks, 2 ice making plants, monkies, 2 coil, wire rope, 1 press frame, saws of sizes, wire matting, twist drills, carpenter tools of sorts, hinges, handles, spanners, screw drivers, kitsen lamp fittings, etc., screw jacks, hammers of sorts, crow bars, boring bars, bolts and nuts of sorts, mild steel bars, washers and rivets, pulley blocks of sizes, etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. One comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders. Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1179

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1295

THE CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, Coaches up students for London Chamber of Commerce, also for Higher accountancy and other commercial subjects. Prospectus on application. 1293

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASS, English Mathematics. Re-opens 7th instant in Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Girgaum, Girls admitted. 1385

MISCELLANEOUS

MOTOR and GARRY "COVERS" khaki and waterproof and also Uniform clothing orders. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 1253

MR. ABDUL GAFAR KHAN, Contractor wants to see and communicate to the Cashier of the original B. Sakaram & Co., House Agents. Please write or see him at SITARAM BUILDING, Masan Tank. 1409

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED,—GRADUATES and DRAWING MASTER. APPLY stating salary required to the CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 1215

WANTED—CUSTOMS CLERK one with thorough knowledge of clearing and Forwarding Work in all its departments. Apply Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1424

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with French as Second Language. Apply sharply to or see personally the PRINCIPAL, King George English School, Dadar, Bombay. 1427

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Mercantile Firm, experienced SHIPPING CLERK used to handling export cargoes, and dock work. Apply Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1406

WANTED—MATRIC CLERKS for a big Indian Firm with good handwriting, Gujrathi knowledge essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1417

WANTED—TEACHERS Matric and P.E., for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to T. P. LAKHIA, Chairman, Birla High School, Committee, Dhandhuka. 1428

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, able to prepare Balance Sheets Age 35 to 40. Pay upto Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1418

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE and one MATRICULATE (knowing Gujarati) for a local High School, for full or half day. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 670, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1420

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics for the post of First Assistant teacher in Victoria High School, Burwani State C. I. Salary Rs. 60 rising to 75. Apply sharp to PANDIT GOVIND & CO., Bhargava Superintendent, State Education, Barwani C. I. 1421

WANTED,

WANTED—One second-hand WIND MILL in good working order, quotations F.O.R. Write LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1383

WANTED—The BOARDERS of the "Saraswat Economic Hostel" situate at Chikalwady opposite Javji's Buildings to know that printed receipts will be issued through the representative (B. S. Radkol) for paying Boarding charges. The Hostel is specially meant for college students and Saraswat employees. For further particulars, please refer to the managing proprietor at No. 9, Iranee Building, Top floor, next to Nana Shanker Sheth's temple, Grant Road, Bombay. 1411

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—8, 10, 12 feet LATHES, one 48in. Radial, Drilling Machine. Prices and particulars from LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1382

BANGALORE GRAFTED MANGOES—100 Sweet Mangoes, Rs. 10. Free delivery at any Ry. Station. Orders with remittances. ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Bangalore City. 1389

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Mulji Jaitha Market, Dharmraj Gali. 1422

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeansey Walkeshwar. 1344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

1290

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasr.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920. 1305

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESMAILJEE KADERBHOY is no longer in my employment, and the Power of Attorney dated the 8th November, 1918, granted to him by me is revoked.

HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY.

1310

A VAISHNAV STUDENTS' BOARDING HOUSE AT POONA.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at the Fifth Vaishnav Parishad held at Poona in April last, a Vaishnav Student's Boarding House is to be opened at Poona from the middle of June. Vaishnav students desirous of availing themselves of the facility to be provided are invited to apply in writing at once to the undersigned.

29th May, 1920.

LALLUBHAI DAMODARDAS,
of Sheth Hakamchand Ishwar and Co.,
Vetal Peth, Poona City.

1330

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Commissioner of Income Tax, Sind (Headquarters Karachi), salary Rs. 2,000 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,500 with allowances of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Only those should apply who have some years of experience of Accountancy and General business methods. Applications stating age, full particulars of previous experience and date when services would be available should be made at once and be addressed to Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

1379

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, the 5th June, being a Public Holiday, the SOCIETY'S PREMISES will NOT BE OPEN for business on that date.

1381

PARTNERSHIP.

WE hereby notify the admission of:—
Mr. JOHN CARDIF WATSON,
Mr. EDMUND MILLS HARWOOD,
Mr. FRANK HARWOOD.
as PARTNERS in our firm with effect on and from 1st April, 1920.

DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.,
9 Bank, Street Fort,
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

135

NOTICE.

AN expert in agriculture Gardening and Forestry with foreign and Indian experience of 10 years is open to engagement.

He had served as planting expert, consulting Agri-Horticulturist, and Superintendent of Large extensive Gardens. Age 28 of good health and strong disposition. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

1343

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 10th June, 1920, for the supply of 2 lakhs sleepers wooden ordinary B. G. 9 ft. by 10 inches by 5 inches of either Deodar, Sal or Jungle Teak (Tektona Grandis.) The latter may be of "half round" Section. The tenders may be for the full quantity or any lesser number.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the office of the undersigned at Church Gate Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of 2½ per cent. of the full cost of the sleepers must be lodged with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay as earnest money and the receipt of the same should be enclosed with the tender without which the tender will not be considered.

The tender should be sent in a sealed cover marked "Tender for B. G. Ordinary Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. G. ARNOLD,
Ag. Chief Engineer.

1160

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.

Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

TENDERS are invited for SECONDHAND SINGERS SEWING MACHINES.

Type 16 K—1.	299
16—22.	10
Total	309

Please apply to the undersigned.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Road,
BOMBAY.

1413

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club will be held on 5th June at 2 p.m. in the offices of the Portuguese Seafarers Union, Fort Street, opposite the General Post Office, to consider the recommendations of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the above Club on the 27th May, 1920. 1410

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

5 TONS OF COPPER SCRAP.

EARNEST MONEY to accompany each tender Rs. 100. For full particulars apply to the undersigned or refer to the "Mysore Gazette" of the 13th May, 1920

S. G. FORBES,
CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to the Government of Mysore.

1425

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's S. S. "LOYALTY" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the UNDERSIGNED within 7 days from the date of discharge. Captain A. G. Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is no entitled to be surveyed. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single guunies. The Bills of claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings Fort Bombay.

1429

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all preference Shareholders and Coupen holders that the face value of their preference Shares and coupons with interest thereon respectively from the 1st day of January, 1919, to 30th June, 1920, at 6 p. c. per annum will be paid at the Office of the Liquidator's in Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 1st day of July, 1920, between 1 and 4 p.m. every day except Sunday and Bank Holidays. On Surrender of their share Certificate and Coupons to the undersigned and that no interest will be paid in respect of the said Shares and Coupons from the 1st day of July, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAGA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
June 1920. 1430

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Form F2 for the following works are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on the 10th July 1920.

2. Specifications and Drawings for the works can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours on all days except Sundays and Holidays.

3. Blank Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy, which will be issued up to 7th July 1920 only.

4. Earnest money to the extent of the amount noted against each should accompany each tender.

5. Acceptance or rejection of any tender rests with the Chief Engineer P. W. D. Bombay and no reason will be given for the same.

1. Executing certain Items of a Road from Dharashna to the new Agar at Chharwada, Taluka Bulsar, District Surat. Approximate estimated cost Rs. 1,00,000; Amount of earnest money Rs. 500.

2. Constructing new Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Bulsar, District Surat. Approximate estimated cost Rs. 67,000; Amount of earnest money Rs. 500.

Surat, 27th May, 1920.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Surat and Broach.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to sanction by the Senate of the Bombay University and Government, it is proposed to open the Sarvajanik College, Surat, as a First Grade College from 20th June, 1920. Students desiring admission should apply early.

T. J. SHETH,
Hon. Secretary,
Sarvajanik E. Society, Surat

1388

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, will be REMOVED from MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, to No. 5, C. WALLACE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on the 1st and 2nd floors of the premises of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.

1402

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.,

THE Offices of the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., have been REMOVED from Great Western Building to 19, BANK STREET, FORT, Bombay, (opposite The Bank of Bombay).

MANU SUBEDAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

1423

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH JOQUIM SERPES, of Thana has contracted to sell the undermentioned porperty to my client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Thana within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Pachpakhadi (Thana), Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette (Shasti) bearing Entry No. 136, Survey No. 29, Sub Nos. 1, 2 and 3 admeasuring about 5 acres and 29½ Guntas including Kharaba Government assessment being Rs. 24 together with all trees, wells, etc., etc.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1920.

GANGADAS MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1415

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHOY DHUME ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two separate lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All the undivided one half share right, title, and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Parel Bhendi Bazar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 439-442, New Survey No. 3665 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Bhendi Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kaderbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Sulleman and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabai and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

LOT NO. II.—All the undivided one half share right title and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Shaikally Janjikar Street, now called Janjikar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward G No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhanji Ookarda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji on or towards the North by the said Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhanji Ookarda and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabai and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

1349

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA LAKHAMSI BHIMSI GOGRI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inharitance, lease, possession, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, adjoining the Tulsi Water Pipe Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,439 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 279, 281, 287 and 299, New Nos. 12285, 12316, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4/2815 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2102(3), 2102(4), Street Nos. 1098 and 1098C and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Toolsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West by the property of B. H. Warden, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Pandurang Hirji Kowli and partly by the property of Bapuji Keshavji Shindhi.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1404

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of NARAYEN DHAKJEE, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, a Record Clerk in the Goods Superintendents Office at Wadi Bunder G. I. P. Railway ... ... Deceased.

Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayen Dhakjee, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole executrix named in the said will ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Registrar.

R. B. PATELL.

The 21st day of May, 1920.

Mr. DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountants." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their patrons for the last time to-day the superb Goldwyn Production

"The Brand"

"The Brand"

by the most popular Novelist of America

Rex Beach

The Programme

includes a screaming

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Comedy

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7-; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

in Repertoire

To-day Friday June 4th

"SCANDAL"

A Great Society by play Cosmo Hamilton

To-morrow Saturday June 5th

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

A Thousand Laughs in 3 acts.

Sunday June 6th MATINEE

"POLLY WITH A PAST."

The Delightful and Popular Comedy.

Monday June 7th

"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

Bombay's Favourite.

Tuesday June 8th

'PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH'

A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday June 9th

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."

The play is creating a furore in London.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

DAILY at 6-30 p.m.

"Tillies Punctured Romance"

8,000 feet long

The Greatest Keystone Comedy Ever Filmed

WITH

Mabel Normand and Marie Dressler

AS THE

Principal Fun Makers, Aided and Abetted

BY

Charles Chaplin

(in the leading role)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST NIGHT OF THE

Most Popular Picture Bill

THE

"VIRTUOUS MEN."

There are many exciting and thrilling scenes which will appeal to move audiences. Has great comedy relief and wonderful mob and fight scenes.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

From To-morrow, Saturday

Grand Change of Programme.

SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarker of Indore

Yeshwant Sangit Mandali

Will perform their performance.

Sangit] Sanshayakallol [Acts5

on Friday the 4th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) & on Saturday the 5th Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T. being the King's Birthday Holidays at

BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD

Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nanashankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road

G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT

6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE FIRST 3 EPS. OF THE VITAGRAPH'S GREAT SERIAL

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

An Entirely New Film

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"TO-NIGHT at 8"

THE OLD FATHER

IS HARD ON HIS BIT

He can't wait for you so

MAKE UP YOUR MIND AND SEE

The first Instalment This Week of Brother's Vitagraph super-serial

SMASHING BARRIERS

WILLIAM DUNCAN

is anxious to meet you.

Float in before its too late.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TIMINGS AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

A COMIC PROGRAMME

Our

FUN-FRIDAY

Noted for its 100 Horse-power Laughs!

Not one nor two but a whole programme full of laughs.

All the latest and new Comic Films.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

OUR

FUN-FRIDAY

A COMIC PROGRAMME

ALL NEW COMICS

Comedies that start with a Yell

Go with a Howl

and end with a Roar.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

with

PEARL WHITE

Episode 11th—THE DEATH STUDIO

Episode 12th—THE CHANCE TRAIL

PATHE GAZETTE

latest and best

PATHE REVIEW

The Screen Magazine

ALL AT SEA

Come with Snub Pollard

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinees Saturdays & Sundays

at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE

EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road,

Over French Bank.

Vilcassim Bros"

JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.

The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.

A Trial order will convince you

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDING

BOMBAY.

Before ordering Elsewhere send for our

Machine Made Ink Tablets

which provide maximum of excellence. Non-corrosive, free flowing and brilliant. One Tablet gives one Ink pot of Ink.

Apply for Agency and find that it is trade in itself.

Imperial Blue Black Rs. 1-8 & Red Rs. 1-6.

per tin of one gross. Postage etc. extra

Samples sent in a Fancy Tin Tube (containing 12 Tablets) on receipt of As. three annas postage stamps.

The Peacock Ink Works,

10, Guru Prosad, Roy Lane, P. O.,

CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.495 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	93 0 "
Minimum do. do.	81 6 "
Central Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S S W.-N. WNW.-WSW.
Movement of Wind	149 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.00 Inches
Total fall during month	1.00 "
Do. do. T. sr.	1.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	in. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	3	m 0 40	28 2	3	m 5 42	15 11
		1 10n	28 0		6 32a	19 1
Fri	4	m 0 22	25 10	4	m 6 15	6 0
		1 10n	28 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat.	5	m 9 37	24 2	5	m 10 26	17 1
		9 20n	26 1		0 50a	20 1
Sun.	6	m 1 25	25 5	6	m 7 9	17 6
		2 7n	25 7		9 1a	19 6
Mno.	7	m 2 4	10 9	7	m 7 59	3 10
		2 43n	12 10		9 3	5 3
Tues.	8	m 2 42	10 6	8	m 8 38	4 7
		3 21n	12 5		10 6a	5 7
Wed	9	m 3 57	24 4	9	m 9 20	19 1
		3 56n	26 1		10 42a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 3 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 4 (Friday)	6h. 1om.	7h. 4m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h 9m	7h. 3m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 8m	7h. 3m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2m.
" 8 (Tuesday	6h. 7m	7h. 4m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m	7h. 4m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1st	April	8d. 4h	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15d. 6h	53-2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	23d. 3h	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	30d. 6h	37-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is below normal; night temperature is below the average in the south-east.

The United Provinces.—The sky is almost clear. Humidity is slightly in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Allahabad. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.24" of rain during a thunderstorm. The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Mount Abu. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal in Sind. Day temperature is below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports a light fall of rain. The sky is generally lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is below normal at Deesa and Neemuch and above it at Surat.

Central Provinces.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the west of the division. Temperature is below normal in the north of the division.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay and Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and locally in the south of the Bombay Deccan. Ahmednagar has had 0.77 in. Poona 0.20in. and Sholapur 0.20in. The sky is heavily clouded at Poona and Belgaum and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad. Day temperature is above the average in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is nearly normal throughout the Division.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and the north Bombay Deccan and locally in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Central India West. few falls have occurred in West Rajputana. The falls have been heavy in west Ceylon and in south Malabar, Colombo, reporting 4.57in. Trivandrum 4.47in and Cochin 2.22in. The sea is reported as rough at Colombo and Calicut and very rough at Cochin. Weather is disturbed in the southeast of the Arabian sea and monsoon is probably appearing there.

Rainfall is likely to extend further up into the south Konkon. No large change appears likely elsewhere.

India Telegraphic summary for the 2nd June 1920.

A western disturbance has given local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province with a few falls in the east Punjab and Kashmir. Rainfall has occurred also locally in north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and at a few stations in Burma, Bengal the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Jalpaiguri three-quarters of an inch; Dharampur one and a half; Ludhiana, Parachinar a half; Mercara one.

Temperature is high in Bengal and Bihar but low in the Punjab and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 3rd JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.5	76.0	93	..	6.27	+5.91
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.68
Rawalpindi	86.4	64.0	47	..	8.93	—2.58
Lahore	79.6	67.7	76	0.80	8.92	—0.58
Bikaner	91.0	65.2	51	0.15	2.23	—0.48
Ambala	82.0	65.0	65	0.12	4.60	—1.80
Delhi	90.0	69.6	71	..	2.67	—1.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.66
Manipuri	95.0	67.4	58	0.55	2.03	—0.89
Jhansi	100.8	68.1	84	0.28	1.38	—0.68
Cawnpore	97.0	75.1	64	..	1.65	—0.99
Allahabad	95.8	77.2	65	..	1.58	—1.52
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	31	..	0.78	—0.59
Karachi	87.7	81.0	58	..	0.45	—1.25
Ajmer	94.2	70.4	54	..	3.22	+1.28
Jaipur	95.5	69.5	57	0.84	3.58	+1.41
Kotah	103.6	72.8	43	..	2.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	81 6	55.9	72	0.65	2.47	—0.78
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97 0	76.7	58	..	0.12	—0.48
Dwarka	90.6	83.1	83	..	1.10	—0.20
Veraval	87.4	80.3	87	..	1.71	+1.20
Rajkot	102.0	76.4	50	..	4.28	+3.63
Dhavnagar Para	103.2	76.8	45	..	5.63	+4.05
Surat	95.2	77.8	66	..	4.07	+3.56
Ahmedabad	102	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa	103.6	67.6	74	2.70	3.65	+2.19
Neemuch	94.4	65.8	69	0.51	5.94	+4.62
Indore	97.6	68.1	45	..	5.90	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	93.7	77 9	44	..	1.50	—1.88
Sagor	100.4	72.0	49	..	1.58	—1.19
Hoshangabad	101.1	67.8	72	0.57	4.50	+1.67
Khandwa	114.8	75.6	42	..	6.71	+5.26
Akola	106.2	75.0	50	0.14	1.88	—0.44
Amraoti	103.8	79.2	49	0.01	3.18	+0.84
Nagpur	103.8	77.4	41	0.06	1.31	—1.08
Chanda	105.1	84.2	57	..	2.66	—0.96
Raipur	99.6	79.2	50	..	2.22	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	81.6	73	..	1.50	+0 80
Ratnagiri	91.3	81.8	74	..	0.73	—0.34
Marmugoa	89.4	75 8	83	0.25	7.75	—0.24
Karwar	92.5	79.0	80	0.12	6.89	+2.82
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.9	58	0.97	2.85	+0.66
Ahmednagar	100.6	72.8	59	..	4.91	+2.16
Poona	98.8	72.1	67	..	5.02	+1.21
Sholapur	102.3	72.7	61	0.04	2.25	+0.71
Bijapur	98.4	71.8	72	1.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum	91.6	67.1	68	0.47	6.84	+0.66
Aurangabad	101.2	77.7	51	..	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	103.7	81.4	43	..	2.28	—0.20
Hyderabad	99.8	75.2	60	..	12.04	+7.10
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	77.6	85	..	13.60	+6.44
Calicut	89.6	77.1	89	..	24.20	+13.02
Cochin	91.8	77.8	79	0.78	28.46	+10.44
Colombo	88	73.8	94	0.1	45.17	—1.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	79.0	79	..	13.85	+5.87
Bellary	90.8	74.7	52	..	7.95	+4.88
Cuddapah	100.8	80.9	63	..	10.19	+4.06
Madras	93.8	80.4	74	..	27.4	+5.53
Bangalore	92	69.1	53	0.40	9.96	+2.66
Coimbatore	96.9	73.1	71	..	8.81	+1.03
Trichinopoli	100	80.8	64	..	25.70	+13 89
Negapatam	89	80.2	79	..	36 27	+23.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd June 1920 was 29.947 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to marcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either marcurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer astern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable.

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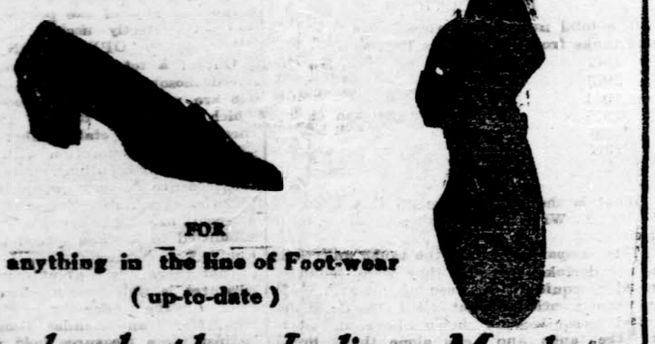

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 1st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	...
" " Sales of East Indian	—	100
" " Imports	—	...
Mid. American Spot	—	22.17
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	—	24.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	...
	Oct.	...
	Jan.	...
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	22.76
	Oct.	24.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	...
July	24.62— 3
Aug.	24.25 Unq
Sept.	...
Oct.	23.65— 8
Nov.	...
Dec.	22.83— 4
Jan.	22.60— 3
Feb.	...
March	...
April	...
May	...

Prices taken at 10.15 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool June 1st. To-day's prices.
May	25.25+29
June	24.85+30
July	24.50+25
Aug.	24.00— 1
Sept.	23.60— 6
Oct.	23.10— 7
Nov.	22.68—19
Dec.	22.38—25
Jan.	22.05—30
Feb.	21.75—37
March	21.50—37
April.	21.25—37

Tone:—Quiet.

Months.	Liverpool, June 2nd: To-day's price.
July.	24.85
Oct.	23.50
Jan.	22.38
Mar.	21.97

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool June 1st:

M.G. Bengal Good	—	—	—	—	11.60
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	—	12.25
" " Fine	—	—	—	—	12.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	—	—	—	—	17.15
" " " Fully Good	—	—	—	—	18.25
" " " Fine	—	—	—	—	18.86
" Broach Good	—	—	—	—	20.35
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	—	20.15
" " Fine	—	—	—	—	21.35
" Ashade Good	—	—	—	—	11.32
" " " Fully Good	—	—	—	—	12.07
" " " Fine	—	—	—	—	12.57

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York May 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...
Day's Export to Great Britain	23,000
" to Continent	6,000
Fair Rio Ordfee (No. 7 quality)	18 3/4
Demand Bills	3.91.75
Silver Commercial Bars	99¼

New York, June 2nd:

Futures at New York July	—	—	38.00+25
" " " Oct.	—	—	35.45+38
" " " Jan.	—	—	33.84+45

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 1st:

Bank Rate	50 1/6
Bar Silver Spot	57 5/8
" 3 months hence	57 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Not much doing Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. — 6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st — 6 15/16
" Trade Bills 3 months — 7
" " — 7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.) — 106/3
Interest day to day loans — 6
" 7 days market loans — 6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers — —
Consols 2½% — 47 3/4
Rupee Paper 1½% — 50 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan — 60
Government Securities 3% — 51 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France — 50.52

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£110½
National Bank	£51½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 1st.

Funding Loan 4 %	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 1/2
5 % New	£85 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 1st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Value	94
Australian—61 lbs. Value	96

SEEDS.

Linseed, Yellow Gurzeat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£31½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£4⁵
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid	£2 9½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Buyers	£14⅛
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	£4 0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£96½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	67
Corrugated Sheets	£57½
Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	£52/15

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	87
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	96/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	99

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 3.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 438 for Fully Good Broach July—Aug. improved to Rs. 440, and fluctuated between Rs. 436½ and Rs. 438½ the latter being the quotation at 3 p.m. Towards the close the price declined to Rs. 436 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 436½. At Coimbatore the market opened at Rs. 437, advanced to Rs. 438½ and closed at Rs. 436.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.		Rs. 416
Fully Good Bengal	July		229
Fine Oomras	July		277

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 3rd JUNE 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July		228
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.		418
Fine M.G. Oomras	July.		278
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June		...
	July-Aug.		...

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	...	290	240	215	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	...	260	240	215	...
M.G. Oomras No. 1	335	305	275	...	...
Central P. No. 1	405	380	340	...	...
M.G. Central No. 1	380	355	305	...	...
M.G. Broach	...	505	485	470	...
M. G. P. American	...	...	...	...	...
New G. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...
M.G. Dholera	...	...	...	...	...
M.G. Southerns	...	...	...	...	...
M.G. Oomra No. 4.	...	...	...	...	...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce other for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd June 1920:

Cotton	18,032 Bales.
Wheat	12 664 Qrts.
Linseed	6,305 "
Rape etc	2 007 "
Gingellyseed	340 "
Poppyseed	81 "
Groundnuts	1,800 "
Cottonseed	11 104 "
Rice	4,641 "
Myrabollams	735 "
Cottonseed	14,024 "
Mc erased	NIL. "
Gram	4,178 "
Jowar	800 "
Maize	NIL. "
Barley	210 "
Barleee	1,207 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 3rd 1920:

(Market Rat es)

Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/2
Bank Demand	2 0 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 8m/st	2 2 0
Per Demand	486
American Dollars	152
Hongkong	207
Shanghai	289
Japan	131
Straits	113½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates:

Bombay, June 3rd:

Rates per lb.

	Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 18½	0 15 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 0
Shapurji No. 64	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	2 10 0
Do. No. 42/2	2 11 0
Do. No. 2/60	3 11 0

WELLS AND TANKS.

SHOULD THEY BE OPENED?

(CONTRIBUTED.)

A lecture was delivered by Prof. Geddes at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on the 5th February 1920. It is reported in "The Chronicle" of the 9th February last. In the report we find the following remarks:—"He then referred to the advantages of having tanks kept clean instead of filling them up, as he regretted to notice, was done in Bombay even by the City Fathers who should know better. He stated that in Baroda a tank was proposed to be filled up. The Gaekwar though generous, was astonished at the estimate which was submitted, running into lakhs of rupees. A shrewd engineer offered to clean the tank for five hundred rupees. He engaged a boat and cleared the tank of its filth, making it useful for the people as well as aesthetic. That was a more sensible way of dealing with tanks than filling them up outright, which cost more than rendering them serviceable."

Prof. Geddes has done us a very valuable service by his exposing the folly of the City Fathers and their reckless waste of public money in advocating the policy of filling up tanks and wells.

Besides tanks, a large number of wells have also been filled up or closed by the Municipality as the result of their anti-malarial work.

The Municipal Administration reports supply us with some very interesting particulars in this connection. The report for 1917-18 contains some figures from which we gather the following information:—

Ward	Tanks filled in	Tanks covered	Additional Tanks filled in page 177.
A	2	0	1
B	0	0	1
C	5	0	
D	4	8	
E	9	3	5
F			5
G			1
	20	5	13

From the above it will be seen that in all 33 tanks have been filled in and 5 covered.

OPEN TANKS.

The only tanks now remaining open in Bombay are seven:—

Ward A 1. Mint Tank; Ward B 1. Mumbadevi Tank, Ward C 1. Bhuleshwar Tank. 2. Bhagirathi Tank. 3. Tank in Maharaja's Compound, Bhuleshwar; Ward D 1. Mahaluxmi Temple Tank; Ward E 1. Surya Kund Tank.

By filling in of 21 tanks and wells the Municipality has reclaimed 1,35,570 square yards or 28 acres. The area reclaimed from the rest of the filled in tanks is not given. What sum was spent on this filling up is not known. Will some energetic and public spirited member of the Corporation ask and get the figure of the expenditure on the filling up of tanks and wells up to date?

On p. 26 of the same report a table is given showing particulars about the wells but it is too long and detailed to be reproduced here. From the table I gather that up to the 31st December 1917 in the whole of Bombay there were 4,910 wells; out of these 752 i.e. about 15.32 per cent. have been filled up; 960 or about 19.55 per cent. are covered up hermatically; 1581 or about 32.20 per cent. are covered up and provided with trap doors or pumps; 1131 or about 22.03 per cent. are not breeding mosquitoes; and the rest 486 or about 9.69 per cent. are under fish trial, correspondence or notice.

It is interesting to note that out of 1131 wells not breeding mosquitoes 375 are situated in ward F (Parel, Sewri and Sion) where the total number of wells is 909; and 603 in ward G (Mahim, Worli) where the total number of wells is 909. In wards A to E there are 3469 wells out of which only 153 do not breed mosquitoes. Why have the mosquitoes a preference for these 5 wards? Can any one explain?

PROSECUTIONS.

The total number of prosecutions for wells and tanks from 1912-1917 is 1000 as under:—

1912	99
1913	389
1914	226
1915	101
1916	56
1917	129
	1,000

What is the expenditure on this head up to date? Will some member obtain these figures?

The campaign against the tanks and wells was undertaken because they were found to breed mosquitoes—a cause of malaria. It may be mentioned that all wells do not breed mosquitoes as shown above and it is not the tanks and wells alone that breed them. The mosquitoes breed in almost any place, especially where there is moisture and even a little stagnant water. They have been found breeding as admitted in the report in the Municipal reservoirs and filters, in the ponds in the Victoria Gardens, on all low-lying plots of ground, cisterns, gully traps, gutters, catch-pits, etc. etc. and even in the flower vases on the tables of Bura Sahebs living in bungalows. The seashore from Mahaluxmi to Malabar point is also a breeding ground for breeding mosquitoes.

The Municipality is the greatest offender in this respect as is seen from the Municipal Administration Report 1915/16. "An open storm water reservoir is provided extending from the Hornby Vellard to Haines Road and from Clerk Road to Worli about 200 acres. This is a lake of sewage and storm water stagnating during 6 months of the year when millions of mosquitoes breed.

"An open storm water drain runs from Bellasis Bridge to Love Grove and discharges into the storm water reservoir and is not only a stinking cesspit but is a living mass of mosquito larvae. The open storm water channel from Haines Road to Worli is practically a sewer and similarly a breeding place for mosquitoes."

"The whole of the open drain from Bellasis Road to Love Grove and the storm water reservoir is an elongated cesspit and is a living mass of mosquito larvae."

"But we are only playing with this question the nuisance from depositing the town sweepings is nothing to the nuisance caused by the open drain and storm water reservoir which is breeding millions of mosquitoes, Stegomyia, Culex and Anopheles."

OLD AND LONG COMPLAINT.

"Something must be done to tackle this question, as I am getting many complaints about mosquitoes on Cumbala Hill and neighbourhoods. The Municipal Commissioner is well acquainted with the whole matter, which, if not dealt with, will cause a serious outcry from the public and rightly too."

The above is a very old and long standing complaint.

The mosquitoes—a cause of Malaria breed in well waters, therefore the wells must be closed or filled in. The living human body also breeds disease germs, but it is not proposed by any one to put the affected human bodies in hermetically closed coffins or bury them alive. Would it not be better than hospitals or medical treatment? Then the remaining mankind would be perfectly safe from all diseases. Why did not the authorities find out some means of cleaning the wells and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, instead of filling or closing them?

In spite of the filling in and closing of so many tanks and wells the mortality rate of malaria has not been reduced at all as can be seen from the tables. Since 1912 from which time the anti-malaria work is in force the mortality rate has varied from .21 to .36. Only in the year 1912 it was .36. The average for 6 years from 1912-1917 is .26 per 1000 of the population. The average for ten years from 1907-1916 is .27. The average of the 5 years from 1903-1907 is also .27. So there is practically no improvement in the death rate in all these 15 years. The total death-rate from all causes for these 15 years from 1903-1917 has varied from 65 to 35.

From the above it will be seen that malaria with an average death-rate of .26 per 1000 is not a very dangerous or fatal disease. It contributes only a very small fraction to the total mortality. In 1917 the mortality rate from other Fevers is 2.09 and the mortality rate of all Fevers including malaria and enteric is 2.50 and the total mortality rate is 34.09.

I will add some figures of the principal 1912-1916 average death-rate 1917 1918 causes for comparison.

	1912-1916	1917	1918
Enteric Fever	.14	.17	.15
Measles	.22	.22	.49
Small-pox	.57	.27	1.04
Plague	2.01	1.74	1.16
Tuberculosis	2.13	2.16	2.56
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	3.15	2.46	2.62
Respiratory Diseases	8.87	11.46	23.97
Average total death rate	32.03	34.09	59.61

For plague and tuberculosis the death rate of which is about 8 times more than that of malaria and which are considered more dangerous the authorities use no compulsion or prosecution but provide hospitals, supply medical aid; free treatment, deliver lectures, and distribute literature and pamphlets. But for the prevention of malaria which has such a low death-rate the authorities have started a campaign against tanks and wells which is very annoying, vexatious, unpopular, against the religious feelings of the large majority of the people, expensive and to boot perfectly useless.

OPPOSITION.

Out of a total of 4910 wells 1131 do not breed mosquitoes, 327 are under fish trial, 148 are under correspondence, notice etc. which make up a total of 1606. Deducting these from the total number there remain 3304 wells in connection with which there were 1000 prosecutions. This shows that the measure is very unpopular and the authorities therefore enforce it with wholesale prosecutions. The people very unwillingly submitted to it when forced by a higher power.

That there was a great opposition to these measures is well known. There was a very large meeting under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji protesting against these measures held in the Town Hall. To the petition in this matter to the Governor a reply was received that "Government are unable to accept the views set forth in the petition."

Another monster petition signed by about 5000 prominent citizens of Bombay was sent to the Corporation on the same subject but the policy still continued.

When they are so very enthusiastic about the prevention of malaria only they have lost sight of a much greater evil—the Respiratory Diseases with a death rate average of 8.87 for 5 years beween 1912-1916 and 11.46 in 1917 i.e., which contributed a little more than one-third to the total mortality rate 34.09 in 1917 and 23.97 to the total mortality rate 59.61. Even the plague death rate per 1000 of population has not been anywhere near this figure of 23.97 ever since its first appearance, except in two years when the plague was worse—in 1901 24.14 and in 1903 26.78. Is the attention of the Health Officer and other medical men in the Corporation and out of it drawn to these diseases? What have they done for their prevention and cure and why is the death rate figure from this cause so high in the First City in India with a rich and model Municipality?

The closing of wells is also a danger to health, especially when the rain fall is very low or when there are accidents to the mains or other important parts on account of excessive rainfalls or land slides and the water supply is in consequence cut off from a part of the city or the whole city. Only recently we had a very bitter experience of this kind for several days which should not be lightly forgotten.

The present water supply is found deficient. The projected additions and alterations in the water supply will take a long time to be completed and by the time they are so they will be again found deficient as Bombay is a town vastly and rapidly growing into importance, new industries will be started and the population is and will be increasing rapidly. Is it not, therefore, better to supply in addition to the pipe supply an additional supply from wells which can be used in emergencies. Pipe water is not available all the 24 hours and will I think never be. From one tap or pump only one man can receive his water at a time but from an open well any number can draw water according to the size of the well at any time at a moment's notice.

The Water Engineers and experts who are foreigners base their calculations about the requirements of water on the figures of towns and cities in European countries, and do not make sufficient allowance for the habits, customs and requirements of the Indian people.

WELLS SHOULD BE REOPENED.

Taking all these points into consideration the supply of water from the closed wells must be again made available to the people by reopening them. Such of the wells as require cleaning ought to be cleaned and the authorities "who should know better" should now act according to the advice of Prof. Geddes in this matter.

The educated public, orthodox Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis should all take combined action and agitate and prevent the Municipality from filling up or closing any more tanks and wells in future and make them reopen those which are closed. Unfortunately we shall not be able to deal so easily with the tanks and wells which are already filled in by the authorities on account of their misdirected zeal and energy in spite of the opposition of the people. The Government grant for malaria should be used in cleaning tanks and wells instead of in filling them up or closing them.

The hot season is approaching when the water level in wells will be very low and when it will be very convenient to carry out cleaning measures. If cleaned before the monsoon they will be unable after the accumulation of fresh rain water. Otherwise nearly one more year will be wasted.

HOW TO MAKE WELLS SERVICEABLE.

For rendering the wells serviceable again I would suggest the following measures which should be given a fair trial at an early date.

(1) Fishes of the varieties which are considered suitable for the prevention of breeding of mosquitoes should be put into the wells. Tortoises which eat up vegetable matter or growth should also be put in.

(2) All trees round about a well whose roots are likely to penetrate the well walls and whose leaves are likely to fall in the wells must be destroyed. Any plant, shrub or growth found in the well wall inside must be at once rooted out. And any cracks, holes or damage in the walls must be repaired.

(3) The well should be kept open to the full sunlight and air which are great natural disinfectants.

(4) The walls of well should be kept leak-proof so that the water in it would come only from the spring at the bottom.

(5) If any leak is found in the gutter or a drain pipe near a well the owner of the well should at once take action against the Municipality for the nuisance and prevent them from polluting the well.

It is possible in some places the Municipality has by neglecting to keep their drains leak-proof polluted the neighbouring well and then forced the owner to fill up or close the well at his own expense alleging that the water is unpotable.

(6) The well should constantly and at short intervals be kept clean by removing any vegetable growth or sediment at the bottom.

(7) Suitable chemicals in sufficient quantities may be put into the well as advised by the municipal or any other chemical analyst to improve the water and make it potable or prevent any vegetable and harmful growth.

(8) Water must not be allowed to remain stagnant but must be drawn often and by as many numbers of men as possible. A small Persian wheel (Rahat) moved by the hands and feet of one man, I think, will do for a small well.

(9) I suggest a method by which the municipality will be able to clean wells easily without any extra expenses or apparatus.

Let an empty old style road sprinkling water cart be rigged up with blocks of wood or screw jacks so that the horizontal sprinkling pipe may come a little above the well wall and project inside the wall so that the jets from the pipe may fall into the well to be cleaned. After placing it in the position fill it up with alternate layers of gravel, sand, and charcoal as is done in the reservoir filters up to say about 2/3 of the height of the cart cistern. Now by means of a small hand or steam fire engine let the water be drawn up from the well and discharged into the mouth of the cart, whence after being filtered by passing through the layers of sand gravel etc., it will flow back into the well through the sprinkling jets.

The water falling through this height in small jets will be aerated by coming into contact with the fresh air in the atmosphere and it will also be filtered as above. The jets by their fall will stir up and agitate the water in the well. I think this treatment will considerably improve the quality of the water. Samples of water taken from the well before and after this treatment should be examined carefully to find the improvement effected.

The above is only a rough sketch of the method. How long should the pumping be continued, how often or at what intervals the operation should be repeated and other details will depend upon the size of the well and the quality of the water and could only be determined by trials.

If filtration is not necessary in any case and only agitation and aeration are required the single water jet from the pump without passing through the water cart may be allowed to fall back in the well.

One or more or even all of the above suggestions should be tried according to circumstances.

The Municipality ought to invite suggestions from experts here and abroad in the matter.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 3rd June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Shuja	.. Jeddah	5-6	..	T M & Co
C/R Tartar Prince	.. Antwerp	N F	..	M M & Co
D/E Khosrou	.. Red Sea	10 6	..	T M & Co
F Akbar	.. Jeddah	N F	..	T M & Co.
G Kaveri	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
L Syria	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co
O Kumari Hami	.. Cansamore	N F	..	R E Collin & Co
P Shinyo Maru	.. Japan	N F	..	N Y Kaisha
Q Parvati	.. N F	N F	..	R E Colli & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru	.. N F	5-6	..	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	.. Bhavnagar	5-6	..	K N & Co
Irravadi	.. Marmagoa	5-6	..	K N & Co
Sabarwati	.. Karachi	N F	..	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Means	.. Colomba	5-6	..	W & A G & Co
2 Olan Mathison	.. N F	N F	..	J F & Co
3 Lightning	.. Busreh	N F	..	Graham & Co
4 Coogyana	.. Busreh	5-6	..	M M & Co
6 Shunkai Maru	.. N F	28-5	..	N Y Kaisha
6 Falernian	.. London	8 6	..	K N & Co
8 Bahaduri	.. Marmagoa	28-5	..	S Wallace & Co.
9 Nirooes	.. New York	N F	..	J F & Co
10 Circasia	.. Liverpool	N F	..	W & A G & Co
12 Bawean	.. Batavia	5-6	..	T M & Co
14 Zayani	.. N F	N F	..	H S Shuntary Co
15 Abydos	.. Boston	N F	..	I P S N Co
16 Bahrein	.. P Gulf	N F	..	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 S. S.	.. Niyanza	N F	..	M M & Co
2 Cop Paloni	.. P. England	6-6	..	M M & Co
3 A T Varila	.. Constantinople	3-6	..	M M & Co
4 Morcada	.. London	24-6	..	M M & Co
48 Swakopmund	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co.
4 Dilwara	.. China	N F	..	M M & Co
5 Princess	.. Hull	12-6	..	J Frimly & Co
6 Mesopotamia	.. Calcutta	21-6	..	J F & Co
8 City of Calcutta	.. Liverpool	2-6	..	K N & Co
9 Sandon	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co
14 Pringhudwig	.. Busreh	2-6	..	M M & Co
15 Mantua	.. London	5-6	..	M M & Co

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Australia per s.s. Khyber via Colombo Japan per s.s. Teesta via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Opening ceremony of the Khadi Bhandar, by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, 6 p.m., (S.T.)

SATURDAY, June 5.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.

First day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference, Seth Ramlalji Ganariwala to preside.

The steamer "Mantua" with the Homeward mails sail, at 1 p.m.

Mails for Australian per s.s. Khyber via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 6.

2nd day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.

Last day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.

Intermediate Arts Examination results 6.45 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Umbloti" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo closes at 6-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	12-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GONSALVES.—On 3rd June at Charleville, Santa Cruz, Anthony Leo, I.M.D., Son of Charles and Isabella Gonsalves, aged 35 years. Funeral will leave the residence at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) and arrive at Sewri Cemetery at 6 p.m. to-day.

Y. M. C. A.

There will be a song service and address by Mr. C. N. Bapeman at Y.M.C.A., Central, Woodhouse Road, at 9 p.m. to-morrow.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 2nd instant was 394.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The King-Emperor's Birthday will be celebrated by the Aryan Excelsior League tomorrow at 9 a.m. at Girgaum Gujerati Boys' School.

SHRI MAHALUXMI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of Shri Mahalaxmi Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Jacob Circle, Bombay, will be held on Sunday the 6th instant.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the society, the annual elocution gathering will be held on Sunday the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Daiwandnya Association Hall, when Mr. B. N. Vegal will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 111 as against 200 in the corresponding day of last year and 96 in 1918. There were 2 attacks and 1 death from plague 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and attacks and 3 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTION.

In celebration of the King's Birthday, the Mazagon Institute will have an evening at home among the members and their families at the Antonio DeSouza's School Hall, Byculla, to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GHAT-KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union, a meeting will be held on Sunday, next at 8 p.m. in the Aanand-Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. D. Z. Hirani will deliver a public lecture on "Balance of Mind."

MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE

The Marwari Agarawal Mahasabha Conference will commence its sittings at Madhava Bagh, Bombay in a specially erected pandal on the 5th instant at 2 p.m. Tickets for members of the Reception Committee are being issued in the Mahasabha office. The Conference office will be removed to the pandal from to-day and thereafter all tickets will be had there. The fee for members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 15, for delegates Rs. 5 and for visitors Rs.2. Special arrangement is made for Purdahshin ladies. Tickets for ladies will be issued free in the ticket office.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

In the last session of the All-India Shia Conference the following were elected as its office-bearers:—

(1) Secretary: Hon. the Raja Syad Abu Jafar, Talaqdar of Pirpur; (2) Joint Secretary, Syad Mohsin Mirza, M.A., Headmaster, Shia High School, Lucknow; (3) Secretary Endowments Committee: Syad Kalbe Abbas, Pleader, Rai Bareli.

The Secretary for the Shia Orphanage will be elected very shortly. Those interested in the welfare of the Orphanage will kindly suggest names of suitable gentlemen to the Joint Secretary, All-India Shia Conference.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, June 3.)

Mr. M. N. Halyal, Acting District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. V. L. Dev, Resident Magistrate, Islampur, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. R. V. Padbidri, Mamlatdar of Hubli and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dharwar, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vaman Anantrao Samsi, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Additional Subordinate Judge, Gokak, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Messrs. L. C. Sheth and M. H. Limaye should continue to do duty as Subordinate Judges at Sinnar and Devrukh respectively, and to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, Additional Subordinate Judge, Wai, to be Subordinate Judge, Satara.

Mr. G. H. Salvi, Acting Subordinate Judge, Satara, to be Acting Subordinate Judge, Devgad.

Mr. W. Dillon, Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. K. K. Gadgoli, Acting Mamlatdar of Alibag and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. O. Samson, in addition to his own duties, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh vice Mr. A. C. Hiley on leave or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Starte, in addition to his own duties, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, vice Mr. R. P. Dalley, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. D. B. Sothern proceeding on leave or pending further orders:—

Mr. Manjunath Shantappa Taggarsee, in addition to his own duties, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, S. D., Kanara.

Mr. N. E. Shrigley, in addition to his own duties, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. W. G. Barron to act as Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, pending further orders.

Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Thana Sub-Division.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. L. W. Hartley, C.I.E., proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to act as Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. H. L. Shoveller to act as First Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit to act as Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta to act as Special Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, in connection with Excess Profits Duty, vice Mr. H. L. Shoveller.

Mr. E. V. D. Chislett to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Framroze Burjorjee Tata to act as Chief Examiner of Accounts, Bombay Income Tax Office, vice Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Yashvant Ballappa Borkar on deputation as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kolaba:—

Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Gulvadi, on return to duty, to be District Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Kini to continue to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), to appoint Mr. R. P. Koppikar, M.B., B.S., to act as Superintendent of the Aeworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. P. Rodrigues, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.C.P.S. (Glas.).

DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. LTD

The Statutory Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., was held at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd instant at 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. F. E. Dinshaw presided.

The Statutory Report was submitted to the Meeting and having been adopted was passed.

In the course the Directors report it was stated that the total number of shares allotted 40,000 and that this issue of capital has been subject to payment of Rs. 5 per share on application and Rs. 5 per share on allotment. No shares have been allotted otherwise than as partly paid up in cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of all the shares allotted is Rs. 3,57,325. An abstract of the receipts of the Company from its share capital and from other sources, the payments made thereout and particulars concerning the balance remaining in hand up to the 10th day of May 1920 is annexed hereto. It is estimated that the preliminary expenses of the Company will not exceed Rs. 12,000.

DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLEN MILLS LTD

The Statutory Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd. was held at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd instant at 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Dinshaw presided.

The Statutory Report was submitted to the Meeting and having been adopted was passed.

In the course of the Directors report it was stated that 34,000 Ordinary Shares and 45,331 Preference Shares have so far been allotted and that payments on same have been received in cash at Rs. 5 per share on application and Rs. 10 per share on allotment. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of all the shares so allotted wholly for cash is Rs. 11,90,435. An abstract of the Receipts of the Company from its share capital and from other sources, the payments made thereout and particulars concerning the balance remaining in hand up to 30th April, 1920, is annexed hereto. The following is an account of the preliminary expenses of the Company paid up to 30th April, 1920:—Registration Charges Rs. 1,115-12; Printing and Stationery Rs. 2,688-5; Advance against cost of Share Certificates Rs. 8,000; Postage Stamps Rs. 181-9-9; Sundries Rs. 566-15-6; Total Rs. 7,552-10-3. In addition to the said sum underwriting commission amounting to Rs. 59,906 has been paid. It is estimated that a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 will have to be paid towards the balance payment of the cost of Share Certificates, and a sum of about Rs. 1,500 for the Solicitors' costs of and incidental to, the formation of the Company.

FRAWLEY COMPANY'S OPENING NIGHT.

LOMBARDI LIMITED.

If evidence of the popularity of the Frawley Company were wanting, that evidence was provided last night when on the return from Simla, the curtain rose for Lombardi Limited upon a fully representative Bombay audience. Lombardi Limited was the last play produced in Bombay, prior to the departure of the Frawley Company to Calcutta, last February, and the success of the company was evidently remembered.

There was nothing wanting to make beautiful piece "go" except, perhaps the climatic influences, but, with that handicap the play of comedy, pathos and almost drama appealed to the audience. There were two new arrivals in the company in the persons of Miss Olive Stephens and Mr. Messenger Bellis. In other respects, the company was the same, with perhaps the exception that Mr. Daniel Frawley, himself, seemed to carry signs of his recent serious illness.

Lombardi Limited will not be repeated this season, and indeed, all the plays will be presented only once. By the way, Parlour, Bedroom and Bath will be substituted for something else, but one may feel doubly assured that the substitution will meet with the approval of the Bombay theatregoers, especially, when there is such a company holding the Excelsior Theatre as the Frawley Comapany.

To-night there will be "Scandal" presented.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Sardaram Heera aged 55, who was alleged to have been stabbed with a penknife by one Gangasing Hukumsing.

It was stated that on the 24th ultimo Gangasing was walking along Ghorapides near the deceased's hut in an intoxicated condition, and some boys were after him. When they came near the deceased's hut he drove them away, and Gangasing got angry and stabbed the deceased in the thigh with his knife. The deceased was running away, when he was again stabbed in the chest. Vithu Sadu who tried to catch Gangasingh was stabbed by the latter, and another man, Maruti, was also stabbed. One Josab Oomar then caught hold of Gangasingh and handed him over to the police.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to a stab wound and loss of blood.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab in the chest inflicted by Gangasingh.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SEVASHRAM AT KANKHAL.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You might be aware that this Sevashram was founded by the late Swami Vivekananda to minister to the needs of the suffering poor of Kankhal, Hardwar and surrounding villages as well as the thousands of pilgrims who flock annually from all parts of India to these very holy places. The main feature of the Sevashram is the Dispensary, where outdoor as well indoor relief is given to all, rich and poor, males as well as females, irrespective of caste, creed on nationality.

That the work of the institution has increased enormously of late will be seen from the fact that, whereas 42 indoor and 178 outdoor patients were treated during the first year of its existence, in 1919 we had to deal with 381 indoor and 15,351 outdoor patients. Of the total of 15,732 persons relieved during 1919, 12307 were Hindus, 1578 Mahomedans, 28 Christians, 1039 Chamars, 376 Sweepers and other Depressed Class people. Among those relieved 9843 were males and 43111 females, the number of children being 1578.

The extraordinary increase in the number of patients unmistakably proves what amount of distress and disease there is among the pilgrims and illiterate villagers and what great need there is of an institution like the Sevashram. The workers of the Sevashram render service to all in th spirit of worshipping God in the poor, the diseased and the destitute, which has always been their ideal of work.

With the rapidly increasing scope of work of the Sevashram the present dispensary buildings have proved to be too small for their purpose. A pressing need of the Sevashram is a new and enlarged outdoor dispensary with an operation room, dressing room, doctor's room, compounding room and medical store attached, to be raised on the land already acquired with the kind help of the Government. These extensions will cost us about Rs. 10,000, of which we have got only Rs. 1,000. The operation room will cost Rs. 3,000 and the five remaining rooms will cost Rs. 1,200 each. We are also about to construct four general wards, two small and two big, in connection with the indoor dispensary, for the accommodation of the sick and helpless "Narayanas" who have none to look after them.

We have also started a night school for the benefit of the so-called "untouchable" children of the locality, who are so much poverty stricken that they cannot attend the school during the day time when they have to assist their parents in struggling to earn their daily bread. At present the school holds its classes on the verandah of the disensary of the building, which is both too small—owing to the yearly increasing number of the students, and unsuitable for the purpose, especially in the rainy and winter seasons. The school needs a building of its own, which will cost Rs. 3,600.

These are, in short some of the immediate needs of the Sevashram, in addition to a permanent endowment fund, for which we have been issuing appeals to the public year after year. But these appeals have not yet been sufficiently responded to. We once again appeal most earnestly to all generous-minded ladies and gentlemen, who feel for the suffering poor, to come forward with subscriptions and donations and to place this institution, which has been doing useful service to society for so many years, on a permanent basis. Need we tell you that the money spent on this work of giving food to the hungry, medicine to the diseased and education to the ig-

Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc., is placed on special duty in the office of the Director of Agriculture from the date of relief by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., till the date on which he proceeds on leave.

PERSIAN OIL CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you have for so long upheld the prestige, and protected the rights of your fellow-countrymen, in all parts of the world with immutable consistency, so I hope you will extend your help through the medium of your esteemed paper to the small Colony of Indians, here in the employ of the Anglo-Persian Oil Coy. (fields), who have sundry grievances to be righted regarding the treatment meted out to them, which by the way is certainly not what it should be:

A compendious statement is here given:—Indian employees are given to understand by the Indian Agents of the above-mentioned Coy. that in accordance with clause 6 of their agreement, they will be provided with free accommodation, Now the significance of the word "accommodation" is not limited to the free disposal of a bedstead, a couple of blankets, and a room, which the Company think fits in with the significance of the word accommodation and is, all that is necessary to conveniently accommodate a man. Requests for the speedy compliance to this clause, is usually met with the oft-recurring answer, "Not in Stock" Yet a European is immediately on arrival in the fields, is supplied with the necessary articles of furniture, etc., and very often a few extras, whereas the patient Indian has to wait for months together.

Further, the journey up-river by the Company's launch, through a part of Persia, where the bare necessities of life cannot be purchased, is done by Indians, who are denied food on board, consequently the hardship borne regarding food and accommodation is intolerable, especially during the winter months. The European on the other hand, is provided with first class food and accommodation. No matter, he be the Fields Manager, a motor driver, or a blacksmith.

Further, what is causing a deal of unrest here at present, is the treatment of a Company of Indian artisans, who on their arrival, six months back, were told to occupy, what is known, as the "Chinese Quarters" till such time the new Quarters, which were then under construction, were ready for use. On the 5th instant, they were peremptorily ordered by the Fields Manager to vacate these quarters in order to allow the Civil Police to occupy it. On the men (Indians) refusing to do so, on the ground that the new Quarters were situated too far away from the workshop, and that it resembled, and offered as much comfort as a stable, they were threatened with arrest, consequently they vacated the Quarters, and from the 5th up to date of writing (17-5-20) are living out in the open air, without absolutely any kind of protection from the hot wind and sumrer heat. In spite of every assurance given by the Company, which the Indian through experience has come to distrust, nothing so far has been done to alleviate their sufferings or improve their present condition.

Then again, for mere trifles men are abused, slight offences, such as turning up to work five minutes late, or failure to answer his name, when called out on pay day, are met with fines varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 in the first case, and 10 to 20 Krans in the second. Men are not satisfied with the medical treatment.

So far as National status and prerogatives go, the Indian counts for nothing here, he is of no consequence, though invariably at work he stands foremost, bearing his own responsibilities, as well as his so-called superiors.

Whether or not the authorities are aware that such treatment, is not only unjustifiable to the Indian but also detrimental to further recruiting and immigration, I don't know. However, the sooner the Indian agents come to hear of this, the better.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

The Anglo-Persian Oil Coy.,
Maidan-I-Naftan,
(Oil Fields), Persia.
17th May, 1920.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated on the public spirit it has shown in unanimously protesting against the present rates for Reverse Councils and in pointing out that such sales.

"Served no useful purpose but merely dissipated the Sterling resources of the State"

I had hoped that the other Chambers would follow with similar protests as there cannot possibly be any difference of opinion as our experiences of the past three months clearly show that our sterling resources are by the present method frittered away without serving any useful purpose.

The position is now getting more ridiculous than ever. The gap between the Government rate and the market rate is widening further and millions of rupees are put into the pockets of people who have absolutely no right to them. The Karachi Chamber told Mr. Hailey that it encouraged the wildest speculation by rank outsiders who were neither merchants nor bankers. The same thing has been repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Government by other public bodies and through the press. The Government themselves admitted the speculation and devised various measures to keep out the speculator. Each of these is more absurd than its predecessor. The latest is the strangest of all. We are told that the cheques paid in as margins were heretofore not cashed, but that they would be cashed now. The admission that cheques were not cashed heretofore is one that does not redound to the credit of the authorities as it means that the call for enormous margins was merely a threat to keep out honest people. Those in the know must have benefited.

However, when such admissions have to be made and such ridiculous safeguards have to be devised to keep out speculators is it not clear that the present policy is most unnatural and that it was high time the Government abandoned it. Quite sufficient trial has been given and quite enough of India's good money has been thrown away alredy.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, June 2nd.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

POSITION AT VARIOUS STATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 2.

The Agent, N. W. Railway has issued a press note giving the position of the strike at the various centres up to the evening of June 1st.

Lahore:—The position at the railway workshop is unaltered, only a very few being at work, in the locomotive and carriage workshops. An appreciable number of the men have returned to work at the engine shed and at the main station.

Gujranwala:—No difficulty is felt here, relief having been sent to replace, those on strike.

Wazirabad:—The position continues to be same. Some of the traffic and locomotive staff are on strike but work is being carried on without great difficulty.

Jhelum:—Some of the Traffic staff have gone on strike, but work is being carried on without difficulty.

Lalamusa:—A few men from the engine shed and the Carriage and Wagon Department menials have gone on strike but work is being carried on without difficulty.

Rawalpindi:—A large proportion of workshop men are on strike. A good number of the locomotive staff from the engine shed have struck, but some substitutes have been brought in from other stations and essential work is being carried on. A number of signallers, Indian guards, train clerks and a few menials from the station are also out.

Ludhiana:—The position has much improved and a number of strikers have returned to work.

Saharanpur:—There are a few menials on strike at Saharanpur but there is no great difficulty in getting trains through.

Ferozepore:—The position is improved, but some traffic staff from the city station have left work.

Multan:—A certain number of the locomotive staff have struck but the traffic staff are all at work and train service has not been curtailed.

Other parts of the line are working normally. In spite of the reports that have appeared in some papers, the Agent has received most satisfactory assurances from all railway officers that the greatest consideration is being shown in evacuating strikers out of Railway quarters. This has only been done where quarters were required to house the local staff and where there was good reason to suppose that the strikers occupying them were intimidating the workers. The results at the Lahore engine shed and one or two other places have justified the step.

Regarding issue of tickets at Lahore station, the Agent says that the original orders issued on May 5th when train services were first curtailed were that the military and Government servants on duty were to be accommodated first and that after them tickets should be issued to the public as room permitted on the train and that these orders have not been modified in any way.

END OF BEAWAR MILL STRIKE.

A correspondent writes:—Nearly all strikers at Beawar have resumed work unconditionally and both the mills are working in good order. Mill owners have given them 50 per cent. increase which they offered before the strike took place.

DISTINGUISHED TRADERS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENTERTAINMENTS IN LONDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Controller General, Department of Overseas Development and Intelligence, London has written to his Majesty's Trade Commissioners in Calcutta that the Chamber of Shipping of United Kingdom proposes in the interests of India to make arrangements for entertaining at lunch or dinner distinguished commercial or other bodies of individuals visiting England from the overseas. His Majesty's Trade Commissioner has consequently requested the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to co-operate in the matter by giving particulars regarding proposed commercial visits from here, the exact object of the journey, the names of individuals including in the party and their distinction.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd May 1920.

	Deaths.
Bombal City (a)	... 12
East Khandesh District ...	... ...
Thana District	... 1
Satara District	... 2
Kolaba District	... 1
Dharwar District	11
Karachi District—	
Karachi City (a) ...	... 7
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States ...	... 7
Cutch State—	
Mandvi (a)	... 1
Total ...	... 42
Total corresponding week of 1919	... 173

MR. BHURGRI'S RESIGNATION

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by the Honourable Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law, of his office as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

MINORITY REPORT.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISAPPROVES CENSURE ON SATYAGRAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, June 3.

A correspondent wires:—The All-India Congress-Committee strongly disapproves the minority report of the Hunter Committee, so far as it censure the Satyagraha movement.

A member of the Committee who wanted to propose a resolution of thanks to the authors of the Minority Report, did not do so in view of the strong consensus of opinion to the contrary.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The share market to-day was ruled fairly quiet throughout. There was rather less inquiry for coal shares but prices remained steady. In jute section more business was done at slightly enhanced rates owing to rather better outside support. In miscellaneous section there was a certain amount of inquiry for bour and sugar shares prices of which remained firm. Cottons were in better demand and both Dunbar and Keshorams showed an advance. Hume Pipes were in demand as also British India Tobacco but latter shewed a slight pulling off towards close. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 205 ed.d and 778 Ex Divd., Burrukur 47-12, Caledonian 11-12, Central Dharmaband 21-4, Central Kurkend 37, Empire 11-4, Ghusick 25-4, Govindpur 1-8, New Beerbhoom 43-4, Sathgram 12, Satpukuria 11-4, Sendra 33-12, Suratand 11-14.

Jute:—Anglo-India 403, Century 11-8, Clive 302 v.d., Hooghly 124-8 odd lot, Howrah 45, Howrah A (pref) 106, Kamarhatty 994, Lansdowne 436, Nuddea 93, Northbrook 83-8, Reliance 48-8, Standard 877, Gondalpara 1650, Hukumchand at par, Kankinarrah 787 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 74, Bank of Bengal 1750, Behar Rice 7-10, Corporation (deferred) 19-4, British India Tobacco 10-4, Central Provinces Cement 11-8, Calcutta Industrial Bank 0-12 disc., Dunbar Cotton 668, Ganges Rope 350, Hooghly Flour 39-4, Hatirkool Oil 17-8, Hume Pipe 16-12, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 10 small lot prem, Keshoram Cotton 20-6, Marshall Sons 11-14, Madans Theatre 15-2, New Motors 9-12, Pioneer Sugar 20-8, Thornycroft (India) 3 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 36 prem, Titaghar Paper 453 small lot.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 56-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-4. War Bonds 1925 at 99-8, and 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 3.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0½
D. D. on London 2/0 7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1¼.
D. D. on Paris frc. 485.
Credit 3 Msd/a frc. 560.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130N.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 116.
American Cross Rate $3.95.
Paris ross Rate frc. 50.30.
London Silver spot D. 57.
London Silver forward D. 57.
Italian Cross Rate 66/55.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Bonds 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 59/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed strong with bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2450 x.d., By. Cotton 1210, By. Dyeing 3480, Century 1155, Cent. India 4710, Colaba Land 2880, Coorla 2600, Crescent 655, Currimbhoy 1152/8, David 1455, Fazulbhoy 1705, Finlay 1255, Ind. Bleaching 245, Ind. Malwa 595, Kastoorchand 2275, Kohinoor 3665, New Great 955, Pearls 1245, Phoenix 1000, Shapurji 355, Simplex 810, Swan 1210, Swadeshi 4670, Alcock 965, By. Burma 800, By. Burma N. I. 300 pr., By. Petrol 22, By. Tramway 1075, By. Steam 467/8, Ind. Cement 515, Bundi Cement 46, New India Ins. 23/8 pr., Shivrajpur 30, Tata Ord 177/8, Tata Defd 1075, Tata Hydro 1180, Tata Oil 429, Scindia Steam 7/8 pr. Tata Bank 51.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of almost all districts and Naive States. Ploughs are being prepared for kharif sowing which was commenced in parts of Sind, Karnatak, Kanara and Sawantwadi. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food grains were generally steady. The quotations purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	53 to 68
Gujarat	17 to 63
Konkan	41 to 47
Deccan	38 to 49
Karnatak	48 to 68

S. S. CAP POLONIO.

The steamer Cap Polonio will be open for inspection by the Public on MONDAY afternoon from 3 to 6 p.m. Admission will be by Tickets only which are obtainable at Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at Re 1 per head, the whole of the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Seamen's Institute.

Rai Sahib Seth Ramlalji Ganediwala of Hyderabad, President-elect of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Madras Mail and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the members of the Reception Committee, volunteers, other well-known Marwaris and many delegates who had come earlier from different parts of India.

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THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

SETH M. N.—Please write to the Secretaries of the All-India Home Rule League.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 4, 1920.

TESTS OF AUTHENTICITY.

We earnestly hope the Government of India will expedite the publication of the Hunter Committee's reports in a suitable form. The extent of official atrocities and the pride of official achievements have become familiar to the public. In spite of the importunacy of the Government of India, the official Committee took their evidence, on the whole, in public, and the boastful accounts of miscreants are now public property. The evidence of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Hudson, Sir Umar Hyat Khan and Mr. Thompson has been concealed from the public view but the extracts given by the minority to contradict the airy assumptions of their European colleagues indicate the spirit in which some of the witnesses, whose evidence it was deemed proper to suppress, reviewed official action. We want Government to publish in a handy form the reports of the Committee, the evidence taken in public and the despatches connected with them, in full. The results would be valuable. The public will be able to judge, with first-hand knowledge, of the special pleadings of the majority and the grandiose deliverances of the despatches. We have casually referred to the elaborate attempts of the majority to explain away "grave errors" and the various other acts of "imprudence" and "unnecessary severity" which they, without scruple, discuss for the exoneration of officials. The Punjab tragedy is over; but the attempts to minimise its details, are a revelation to India, and it is well that they should, even as they are the theme of Anglo-Indian eulogy, be familiar to the people of India. One of the most notable features of Lord Hunter's contribution to the task of white-washing, is the ostentatious manner in which he expressses himself on the sufficiency of official evidence. Speaking of the elimination of non-official evidence collected by Indian leaders, the Chairman says: "I may say that I had the less reason to regret that this was the only course open, as the evidence, which had been given, appeared to me to contain material for reaching a decision upon the different points coming within the scope of our enquiry—it being no part of our duty to re-try individual cases." If his lordship had referred to the terms of reference, he would have found that one of the duties committed to the Committee was the ascertainment of the causes of the disturbances, which they after beating about the bush and with much artful slyness, describe as open rebellion that might have developed into revolution. If they had cared for finding out the causes of the disorders they would have tried to discover the testimony of people who were acquainted the antecedents of the provinve.

And the causes of the riots could not be found out by the ex-parte asseverations of officials who, in antipathy towards Indians, conducted martial law for the space of six weeks. At least, the exclusion of non-official evidence must have struck impartial enquirers as the loss of valuable material. Not so, Lord Hunter. He was perfectly satisfied with the limited material of official evidence, and the European majority have made clumsy attempts to palliate offences and alternate their gravity. People who were left mained and mutilated overnight have in their eyes little cause of complaint, because it was not "proved" to them that the absence of medical aid occasioned agony or even hardship. Again it was not proved to them that people had any grievance regarding the quota system of forcible recruitment, or press-gangs, and they hasten to proclaim that the allegation of sufferings is "not established or well-founded." The fact is that laws had been put to abuse for the inveigling of men, and, as Mr. Nundy observed, one half of the male population of the Punjab had been engaged inveigling the other half. The majority, being officiously concerned in the business of white-wash, go out of their way to draw upon unadduced evidence to proclaim that grievances touching press-gang methods of recruiting were not "well-founded." Such is their fervour to make use of eliminated facts and take advantage of silence, in order to establish the good repute of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Of the stern and adequate award of justice to offenders, we had little hope; as the "Indian Social Reformer" says, it is not altogether the English way to forget or even to bring in perspective "meritorious services," in weighing the enormity of offences. Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his memoranda on the need of repressive legislation had dwelt on the unruly character of men who had been drafted by Punjab methods, to the army. The majority sensing the grievance contradict the view of the great authority and say that the large numbers of demobilised men returning home "do not seem to have shown any sympathy with the agitation." On the night of April 10, Sir Michael was virtually inciting Indian troops against agitators who had offered insult to their brethren in Multan—an allegation which was untrue. The telepathic instinct of the majority to find out and refute charges against the authorities in the shelter of exparte evidence, drives them to discredit the grievances regarding forced war-loans. They opine, again without any regret for lost evidence or any honest deference to it, that "there is even less ground for attributing unrest in the province to any action taken by the Government in connection with the War Loan." In a circular of the Punjab Government for official guidance they say that help might be afforded by the offer of sanads, chairs, and certificates. The magistracy was in the plot; dismissing complaints magistrates would say that no money was subscribed to the loan and "the applicant hand a son whom he would not enlist." Conscription would have been perhaps right, and certainly more legal than the mean processes of harassment preferred for the purpose. Still the majority give certificates and moral sanads by virtue of the absence of proofs they excluded. The Government of India, edified by the logic and protestations of the majority, likewise treat the evidence of the people as immaterial. In their despatch they say: "The point however which we wish to emphasise—and it is one which was present to Lord Hunter's mind also—is this, that the material placed at the disposal of the Committee and the evidence before it covered the *whole field of enquiry.*" The "whole field" is distinctly good, and very satisfactory from the official view-point. The Government of India do not miss the vexations of the evidence collected by the people. It is eloquent of the predisposition of the European majority and the Government of India that they treat official evidence in a spirit of lucky sufficiency. But the public in India are acquainted with some of the sidelights of cause and effect brought out by the Congress Committee.

We now appreciate, more than we ever did before, the moral advantage of having verified facts in contrast with the official allegations collected and, with rhetorical fraud, whittled done by the majority. With the official apology the public have before them the evidence of the Congress Committee. It has been said that the Congress Committee's conclusions are vitiated by the lack of adverse testing; the official whitewash is not much better in that respect. But the acceptability of the non-official enquiry cannot be questioned, because they sifted official evidence along with non-official evidence. In the official enquiry into German atrocities, conducted by Professor J. H. Morgan, he thus describes the procedure: "My method of inquiry was two-fold—I availed myself of both oral evidence and written evidence. The method I adopted in taking it was as follows:—I made it a rule to explain to the soldier or officer at the outset that the inquiry was an official one and that he must be prepared to put his name to any testimony he might elect to give. I allowed the soldier to tell his story in his own way and in his own words, but after or in the course of recital, I always cross-examined him as to details, inquiring in particular (1) whether he directly witnessed the event himself, (2) what was the date and place of occurence, (3) whether in the case of hearsay evidence, he heard the story direct from the subject of it and in particular whether he was versed in the language employed, (4) whether he could give me the name of any person or persons with him, particulary officers who witnessed the event or heard the story. After such cross-examination, I then took down the narrative; if satisfied it possessed any value, read it over to the soldier and obtained the signature." In other words, the methods which gained credence were those of elaborate sifting. The Punjab non-official enquiry, conducted under difficulty, possesses at least as much title to authenticity as this procedure. It is explained by Mr. Gandhi and others: "Every admitted statement was verified by one of us and was accepted only after we were satisfied with the *bona fides* of the witness..... No statement was accepted without sufficient cross-examination of the witnesses." Again the fact that its not being an official enquiry imparted a serious responsibility of justification to witnesses, was fully considered by the commissioners. Our point is that apart from the impartiality and *bona fides* of the non-official committee, the enquiry had all the elements of authenticity. It weighed both official and non-official evidence, with stricter scrutiny of the latter. And the public ought to be in possession of both the series of reports, with the evidence. The partisanship of the Hunter majority is patent to the point of disgrace. The non-official enquiry was fair, almost to the point of extravagant consideration to the fallibility, as a natural trait, of officials. And the Hunter majority and the Government of India are at pains to demonstrate the sufficiency of the evidence collected to establish the causes of the riots and the measures taken to cope with them. For both the terms of the enquiry, non-official evidence was more important than official allegations. What more is required to demonstrate the untrustworthy character of the enquiry and to show the cause of the triumphant palliations of the majority than their satisfaction at the evidence collected?

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is nearly a year since the Indian Medical Reorganisation Committee finished their labours and presented their report and the Government of India have promised that the report will be made public. But, the report is yet to see the light of day. It is difficult to understand why the Secretary of State and the Government of India should be sitting over the Committee's report so long. In the meanwhile, the future of the very large number of Indian Medical Officers, who had been taken up in the temporary cadre of the I. M. S. during the war, remains unsettled. The future of the other ranks of the Medical Service who volunteered for military service also remains undecided. In Great Britain the post-war reorganisation of the Medical Service has proceeded on definite and well conceived lines and those who volunteered for war duty are being sufficiently looked after and rewarded. On the other hand, the vast majority of the Indian Medical Officers, who have held temporary commissions, have no definite prospect in view and in case Government refuse to avail of their services in permanent capacity these men will have cause to rue bitterly the fact that they volunteered their services at all. The plight of these men at the present day is pointedly referred to in the letter of "Demob" which we publish elsewhere. The Government of India should not delay longer the publication of the Medical Committee's report and their own proposals in connection therewith. It is to be hoped that they will take a more generous view of the war services of the members of the temporary cadre than they were disposed to do at one time.

Notes of the Day.

The Furi Famine.

The Government of Behar and Orissa are, after months of inexcusable apathy and procrastination, appearing to be awakening at last to the seriousness of the situation in the famine-stricken villages of Puri District. We hope it is not yet too late to control the situation. The distress is stated to be deepening every day and deaths from starvation are still occurring. If, instead of declining, in their self-sufficiency, to institute an immediate enquiry into the reports of acute distress that were coming from November last, the local officials had listened to the repeated requests of Orissa leaders to do so, the situation would not have gone out of hand and scores of deaths from starvation and the widespread destitution and distress prevailing in the district to-day would have been prevented. Only last month Government proceeded to declare that there was no need to declare the existence of famine and a bare grant of Rs. 15,000 was directed to be expended from Local Board resources to cope with the distress! Official ineptitude could no further go. We hope, as a result of the Lieutenant-Governor's fresh visit to the famine area, adequate measures will now be taken to relieve the distress. Since there is urgent need of complementing official measures with non-official efforts, we hope the public will afford every help to the volunteer agencies at work in the district.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in some quarters about the deportation to Malta, early in April, of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Having regard to the position the Sheikh-ul-Islam holds in the Moslem religious world and the weight that attaches to the decrees emanating from him, it was natural Moslem opinion, both in India and abroad, felt outraged at the incident. A few days subsequently, however, it was given out in the Press, with an air of authenicity about the information, that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who had been deported in a British warship to Malta, was not the present Sheikh-ul-Islam, but one who had been under arrest for a long time past. But the truth is that at the dictation of the Allies the Turkish Government were obliged to issue an order deporting the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who had proved too independent for the Allies, and that the latter then carried out the deportation. The following resolutions passed by the Islamic Society, London, make this point clear:

"That the Muslims are horrified to find the Allies ignoring all principles of justice in the case of Turkey, who, in cenance of all profession of fairplay, have purposely broken every term of the Armistice favourable to Turkey, are using a policy of coercion against the Khalifah and have deported the Shaikh-ul-Islam in violation of all principles of law, international and otherwise.

"That we cannot but protest against the procedure adopted by the Allies against Islam by the laws of which every Muslim is bound to assist in defence of his religion.

"That with great indignation we have noticed the issue of a so-called 'Fatva' by one Abdullah Effendi, who has been set up as a 'Shaikh-ul-Islam' at the instance of Christians so far apparently hostile to Islam and that the real (the deported) Shaikh-ul-Islam still continues in office, which cannot be vacated on account of his forcible removal by certain Christians; and that any pronouncement by anyone who is not 'de jure' Shaikh-ul-Islam cannot have any binding effect upon any Muslim."

"On-looker" sought to make out, in our columns on Tuesday, that "the British merely carried out a legitimate request for assistance made by the Government of Turkey." But the Government of Turkey can hardly be expected to be a free agent in this matter, with the Allied army in occupation of its Capital and the guns of the Allied Navy turned on it.

Persian Oil Co. and Indian Employees.

We have had brought to our notice more than one complaint of the nature described in the letter of "Justice" which we publish elsewhere to-day. The treatment accorded to the Indian employees of the Persian Oil Company at the works in Mesopotamia is, we have been repeatedly assured, hardly in keeping either with the terms of their contract made with the Company or their status as men. While the European employees appear to be well supplied with all their needs, no one seems to be particular to see how the Indian employees, once they leave the shores of India, fare in the land where the Company has its oil fields and works. The letter of our correspondent speaks for itself. Both those who have returned from Mesopotamia and those who are obliged to stick to the job, appear to be thoroughly disillusioned regarding the "prospects" held out to them on the eve of their engagement in India and have bitter things to say as to the lot of Indians in the employment of the Company. The correspondent refers to the treatment meted out to the Indian artisans. We would like to know what the Company's Indian agents have to say about this shabby treatment of their men. For the good name of the Company, we would urge them to look more closely into the complaints from their Indian employees than they seem to be doing.

Official and Personal.

A Poona message of June 3 says, His Excellency the Governor and Hon. Lady Lloyd arrived in Poona from Mahableshwar this evening.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick has been appointed temporarily as Resident of Waziristan.

We understand that Mr Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji is standing as a candidate on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, for the Provincial Legislative Council.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

Before my second journey to Africa, I had been for a considerable period in Japan and Java and the South, East of Asia,—including the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon. The one fact which impressed itself most deeply on my mind, during these different visits, was the all-pervading influence of the Buddhist movement, I could see how it had brought art and culture and humane ideals to the vast myriads of mankind in the most densely peopled portion of the globe. Everywhere its touch was felt, naked savagery had given way before it and mankind had become humane. In certain islands, the tide of barbarism had swept back in later days and a new savagery had overspread the civilised life of the Buddhist past, just as the jungle sometimes creeps back over a cultivated garden. But, in spite of these adverse currents, how great had been the inner change! How mighty had been the self-sacrifice and spiritual devotion of those early Buddhist days!

Africa and Asia.

While I went on my long journeys up and down Africa, I could not help continually contrasting the life there, among the African natives, with that which I had seen in Southern Asia. It is easy to see, from the accounts that travellers give of Borneo and New Guinea, that men and women must have been just as savage in Southern Asia (with it teeming island populations and its tropical climate) as they are still in tropical Africa. And the question which haunted me in Africa was this,—"why did the great Buddhist movement, from India, with its burning spiritual enthusiasm and its intense humanity and pity, never reach the shores of Africa? Why did the stream of Buddhist enthusiasm and love and pity for those who were sunk in savagery confine its current wholly to the South and East of Asia and never penetrate the primitive barbarism of the Continent on the West.

The Buddhists Civilisation.

The motives underlying the Buddhist Movement were all of them universal motives: they were not racial or national. The expansion aimed at by the Buddha himself was also universal, not national. The Word went forth from the Buddha's own lips, that the Law of Brotherhood and Love was to be preached to all creatures and to entrance all mankind. Gautama included even the sentient dumb animals in his message. He gave command that every country of the habitable earth should be reached.

Yet, in spite of this, by some mischance of history, all the glorious self-devotion of those wonderful human days—when humanity for the first time really awoke to see a blessing upon the earth,—never apears to have passed across the Indian Ocean to Africa. It passed rapidly down the whole length of India to Ceylon and found there a permanent home. It went, with equal rapidity, northward, across the mountain posses of the Hindukush and the Pamirs. It made a second home for itself in Tibet. The Western Kingdom of Bactria was won over to the Faith. But on the Western Coast of India it stopped short. The religion of the Buddha on this side of the world had exhausted all its powers.

Is marvellous Expansion Eastward.

By way of contrast with this sudden contraction on the West, it may be well to follow out a little more in detail its wonderful conquests eastward. During the first thousand years of the Christian era the Buddhist faith became the one pure civilising influence in Java, Celebes, and the adjacent islands. It gained its own gentle and peaceful victories in Burma, and Siam and Cambodea. From thence, by countless routes, the same religion was carried onwards along the sea border to China, Korea and Japan. The Northward movement, also, through the Himalayan passes did not die away. It gave the Mahayana,—the "Greater Vehicle."—to Western and Central Asia, and at length, traversing the central plateau eastwards, joined hands with the Buddhist missionaries who had been working along the Chinese Coast. Thus the whole vast population of Asia,—West and South and East and centre,—became the Buddha land, the Buddha kingdom. Asia was for the first time, integrated and unified, from Bactria in the West to the Islands of Japan, by One Civilisation. The history of this great chapter in the life of mankind has yet to be fully told.

Boro Bhudur in Java.

I have myself seen the marks of this religion in the noblest of all its monuments—that of Boro Budur,—'the Great Buddha'—in the Island of Java. There, the history of the whole epoch is recorded in stone carvings of exquisite beauty, which stretch for five miles in galleries of sculpture round and round the summit of the Hill of the Buddha.

Countless pictures are seen of Gautama himself preaching to men and birds and animals,—mastering to the wild beasts and to the scarcely less wild tribes of the human race. The far-extended galleries of sculpture depict the landing of the Buddhist monks, the winning of the aboriginals by deeds of sacrifice and love, the stormy voyages and shipwrecks which had to be undergone, the acts of universal kindness practised towards all living creatures. It is the glory of this Great Migration from India, which civilised half the population of the world, that it was never stained with blood or by any lust of material conquest.

Why did Buddhism stop short in the West.

But why did Buddhism never pass to Africa? What force stopped its current on the Western shores of India? What prevented it from going any further?

We may be quite certain that it was not

(Continued on page 8.)

Previous articles appeared on May 25, 26 and 28.

THE DERBY.

SPION KOP WINS

RECORD TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2.30 a.m., June 3.

The following is the result of the Derby:—
Capt. G. Loder's SPION KOP (O'Neill) 1
Lord Derby's ARCHAIC (Bellhouse) ... 2
Mr. L. Neumann's ORPHEUS (Leach) 3
Sir J. Buchanan's SARCHEDON (A. Smith) ... 4

Nineteen ran.

Won by two lengths; one and a half between the second and third.

Time.—Two minutes thirty-four and four-fifths seconds.

Betting:—100/6 against Spion Kop; 10/1 Archaic; 50/1 Orpheus.

The Race.—On settling down Abbot's Trace led from Tetratema, Sarchedon, Spion Kop, Archaic and Orpheus with Torelore last. Rounding the Tattenham Corner, Abbot's Trace still led pursued by Tetratema, Archaic, Spion Kop and Orpheus and close home Spion Kop came to the front and won easily by two lengths. Abbot's Trace fell a hundred yards from home. Allenby broke a blood-vessel. Tetratema was favourite betting, being 3/1 against but did not finish in the first dozen. The time is a record.

Abbot's Trace was ridden by Donoghue, Bruce Lodge, Joskin and Tredennord did not start. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.

ROADS CONGESTED WITH MOTOR TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 3.

The Derby Day was sunny and the dry weather of the past few days having continued ideal for the greatest British sporting event, which was manifestly more popular than ever. Ten thousand people slept on Epsom Downs and from an early hour the railways and roads bore record crowds to the Downs. The road from London was packed from end to end with the greatest possible variety in forms of motor traffic crammed with occupants. Many motors came from further afield even as far as Lancashire and South Wales. A feature of the traffic was the continued diminution in the number of horse-drawn vehicles. The visitors included a number of blinded soldiers from St. Dunstans. The King and Queen were present and were greeted with deafening cheers.

LARGEST CROWDS ON EPSOM DOWNS.

KING GIVES BANQUET TO JOCKEY. CLUB MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 3.

Spion Kop's Derby victory provides a remarkable chapter in the turf history. The collapse of Abbot's Trace a hundred yards from the winning post was the most memorable spectacle in a race which was the more extraordinary on account of the defeat of favourites. The race was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever assembled on the Epsom Downs, including Their Majesties. The roads were blocked with miles of motor traffic, unable to move. Occupants of cars were forced to walk five or six miles in order to reach the course. The pre-war custom was revived of his Majesty giving a banquet to the members of the Jockey Club at Buckingham Palace in the evening. It is estimated that the total amount of money changing hands was approximately five millions sterling.

NOTES ON THE DERBY.

Col. G. Loder's Spion Kop, b c Spearmint-Hammerkop was trained at Newmarket by P. P. Galpin. The sire, Spearmint, held the fastest run Derby record until Lemberg beat it in 2 min 35 1/5 secs in 1910.

Archaic, ch c by Polymelus—Keystone II was trained by the Hon. G. Lambton.

Orpheus, br c by Orby—Electra was trained at Newmarket by F. Leach.

Sarchedon gr c by Telrach—Perfect Peach was trained at Market by P. P. Galpin who trained the winner as well.

Orpheus, the third horse was bred by Mr. L. Neumann and was one of the high priced yearlings of 1918, F. Leach, the trainer purchasing the yearling for 1900 guineas.

WINNERS SINCE 1909.

1909 His Majesty's br c Minorn, by Cyllene 15 starters; 2 min 42 2/5 sec; H. Jones the jockey; betting 7 to 2.

1910 Mr. Fairie's b c Lemberg by Cyllene 15 starters, 2 min 35 1/5 sec; Bernard Dillon; betting 7 to 4.

1911 Mr. J. B. Joel's br c Sunstar by Sundridge; 26 starters; 2 min 36 4/5 sec; G. Stern; betting 13 to 8.

1912 Mr. N. Raphael's gr f Tagalie by Cyllene; 20 starters; 2 min 38 4/5 sec; J. Reiff; betting 100 to 8.

1912 Mr. W. Raphael's gr f Tagalie by Desmond; 15 starters; 2 min 37 3-5 sec; E. Piper; betting 100 to 1.

1914 Mr. H. Durvens b c Durbar II by Rabelais; 30 starters; 2 min 38 2/5 sec; M. Mac Gee; 20 to 1.

1915 Mr. S. Joel's b c Pommern by Polymelus 17 starters; run at Newmarket; S. Donaghue; 11 to 10.

1916 Mr. E. Hueton's ch f Fifinella by Polymelus; 10 starters; run at Newmarket; J. Childs; 11 to 2.

1917 Mr. Fairies b c Gay Crusader, by Bayardo; 12 starters; run at Newmarket; S. Donaghue; 7 to 4.

1918 Lady James Douglas's b c Gamsborough by Bayardo; 13 starters; run at Newmarket; S. Donaghue; 13 to 8 on.

1919 Lord Glenely's bl c Grand Parade by Orby; 13 starters; 2 min 34 4/5 sec; F. Templeman; 33 to 1.

1920 Col. Loder's b c Spion Kop by Spearmint; starters; 2 min 34 4/5 sec; O'Neill; betting 100 to 6.

"HIDEOUS AND DISGRACEFUL."

SIR E. CARSON'S OUTBURST.

DEBATE ON IRISH HOME RULE BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 3.

During the debate on the Home Rule Bill in the Commons, Captain Coote, the Coalition Liberal, moved an omission of a provision reserving to Imperial control, the armed forces of the Crown. He suggested that if we gave the Irish Parliaments the control of armed forces, things would come to such a pass that Irishmen would be compelled to unite.

Mr. W. Long said that the fact that additional troops were still being despatched to Ireland proved the determination of Government to do everything to restore order. Ex-Service men in Ireland were being hounded out of the country by Sinn Feiners. This was a fact of which everyone should be heartily ashamed. Yet it was proposed to transfer to Sinn Feiners the control of armed forces. There was no comparison between Ireland and the Dominions in this connection, and any attempt to hand over military forces to the Irish Parliaments ought to resisted to the uttermost.

SIR E. CARSON'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Edward Carson opposed the amendment, and appealed to the Government to modify the bill with a view to delegating certain specific powers to the Irish Parliaments which might be enlarged in future, while the real strength and power was left to the Imperial Parliament. He believed more than ever that the bill would lead to separation. He said that Ulster was complaining that the Government was kicking them out. The state of things in the south and the west was hideous and disgraceful to British Government. The amendment was negatived without a division.

SINN FEINERS AND ULSTERMEN.

SIR HORAGE PLUNKETT'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 3.

Writing to "The Times" Sir Horace Plunkett appeals to patriotic Ulstermen to bring moral pressure upon those able to remove the Ulster difficulty. He advocates the immediate direct concession of complete national self-government, restricted by the strategic unity of the United Kingdom, and appeals to Ulstermen to join in the offer to Sinn Fein of United Ireland ranking equivalent to the British Dominions. He declares that while the Government ignores the Irish throughout the world, Sinn Fein is effectively assuming executive and judicial functions.

"The Times" comments on the letter that the warning is timely and to a large extent justified.

MORE IRISH RAIDS.

DUBLIN REGISTRY OFFICE LOOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., June 3.

Since the recent raids on the income-tax offices in Ireland the property at registry the office in Dublin called King's Inn has been constantly guarded by the troops but this afternoon a hundred armed men not in disguise effected daring coup. They surprised the sentry and covered the troops in the guardroom with revolvers and seized and carred off in two motor cars a machinegun, ten rifles, two revolvers, steel helmets and other military accoutrements and five hundred rounds of ammunition. The affair lasted less than five minutes. The guard consisted of two non-commissioned officers and nine men.

A large military store at the Bere Island, one of the chief military centres in the south of Ireland, has been destroyed by fire. The damage amounts to a thousands sterling.

The Cork Harbour Board has ordered the Republican flag to be flown at the Admiralty Pier, Queenstown, and other harbour buildings. It deleted a motion to include the ships controlled by the Board, fearing that the British forts at the mouth of the harbour would fire on them and sink them.

LATEST IRISH OUTRAGE.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 3.

Early this morning, armed men made a prolonged but unsuccessful attack on Clara and Geashill, police-barracks in King's County. A terrific fusillade was maintained. The roadway leading to both towns was previously blocked with large trees. Railway-line was torn up. Military and police reinforcements were despatched.

SINN FEIN COURT'S SENTENCE

PROPERTY STEALER BANISHED FROM MUNSTER FOR 2 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 3.

A man alleged to have admitted charges in connection with stolen property was sentenced by a Sinn Fein Court held at midnight to banishment from Munster, for two years, with forty-eight hours liberation on pain or dire penalties. The accused has now left the locality.

POLES AND CZECHS.

DECISION TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 12 noon, June 3.

The disputes between the Poles and the Czechs in the plebescite territory in Silesia have culminated in a report from Paris that Poland has decided to break off the diplomatic relations with Czecho-Slovakia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czecho-Slovakia who is in London has sent a petition to the League of Nations to send a Commission to the plebescite area to conduct an independent inquiry.

RUPTURE BETWEEN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND.

A DENIAL FROM PRAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 3.

A telegram from Prague denies the rupture between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. Doctor Benes, Czecho-Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, is convinced that the dispute will be settled amicably.

KRASSIN NEGOTIATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE RELATION THEIR FUNDAMENENTAL PURPOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 0,30 a.m. June 4.

In connection with apprehensions expressed in France with regard to the Krassin negotiations, especially that France's claims in Russia may be prejudiced by Britain receiving Russian gold in exchange for supplies, Reuter understands that the fundamental purpose of negotiations is to establish trade relations. It may be necessary to employ certain amount of gold in order finance the beginning of these operations, but the British Government like other Allies is seeking to obtain not gold but food and raw material for Western Europe. It is emphasised that the interview between Premier and Krassin will not be arranged until the French view is received and the Allied representatives will participate equally with the British in all discussions before the Supreme Economic Council.

BOLSHEVIST MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

REQUEST TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 0,30 a.m. June 4.

Paris.—The Persian Foreign Minister has sent a letter to the Secretariate of the League of Nations requesting intervention of the League in accordance with the Article Two of the Covenant with a view to preventing the spreading of Bolshevist movement against Persia. As the Executive Council has not yet assembled decision has not yet been taken.

NEW PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

NATIONS URGED TO FRATERNISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., June 3.

Rome.—A Papal Encyclical while maintaining the Holy Sees claims to temporal power, rescinds prohibition against a Roman Catholic ruler visiting the King of Italy in Rome. The Encyclical commends the policy of reconciliation between the Italian spiritual and temporal powers and urges the nations to fraternise towards the reduction of military expenditure. It is understood that King Alfonso will be the first King to visit Rome under the new conditions.

PRINCE OF WALES' VICTORIAN TOUR

A FORTNIGHT'S REST ON MEDICAL ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 12 noon, June 3.

Melbourne, June 2nd.—Under medical advice the Prince of Wales has agreed to take a week's rest on the conclusion of his Victorian programme. He will arrive in Sydney on the 16th instant.

ENTHRONEMENT OF BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

A MOST IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 3.

The enthronement of the Bishop of St. Asahh as the first Archbishop of Wales was a most impressive ceremony. The clergy from every parish in Wales attended and the distinguished congregation sang 'The Old Hundredth' in Welsh, greeting the Archbishop's procession as it entered the Cathedral. St. Asaph addressing the reception in the Palace appealed for the union of all Welshmen in national work, declaring that spiritual forces in Wales were being reorganised in order to participate in the age-long war of good against evil

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

"EQUALITY OF FREEDOM ITS ONLY SURE FOUNDATION.

GENERAL SMUT'S INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 3.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," General Smuts declared that, apart from the grave situation in Central and Eastern Europe, and the apparent impotence of the League of Nations, British statesmen should devote their attentiin to the constitutional position of the British Empire. Geographically, the United Kingdom adjointed Europe, but, politically, was the centre of the world-Empire. The United Kingdom seemingl did not pay attention to the "fundamental constitutional changes brought by the war in the British Commonwealth. The old pre-war British Empire has gone, in the sense of colonies or subordinate nations clustering round one master nation. Unfortunately the old machinery still remains."

General Smuts disputed Mr. Bonar Law's contention that the Dominion Home Rule was tantamount to the Separatist Republic, asserting that we were an organic uniin, forming one whole with the King as connecting link. A dissolution would be revolutionary. There would have to be a complete equality of freedom enjoyed by sister states united by the King. Only on that foundation would the British Commonwealth last.

SETTLEMENT OF TANGANYIKA

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN LORD MILNER AND BELGIAN OFFICERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 3.

De La Bassompierre of the Belgian Fireign Office, and Louwers of the Colonial Department are at present in London, negotiating with Lord Milner with regard to the ex-German territory of East Africa, known as Tanganyika. It has been arranged that the ex-German provinces of Ruanda and Urundi shall be included in the Belgian mandate, but certain transit problems have not yet been settled, including the arrangements for transport along the section of the railway between Tabora and the coast at Dar-es-Salaam.

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

NO NEW FINANCIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., June 3.

Replying to Mr. Hogge, Mr. Bonar Law explained that the Hythe Conference did not establish any new Financial Commission, but referred certain proposals discussed between the French and the British Ministers to experts for further examination with instructions to report for the information of the French and the British Governments. The experts had not yet reported. It was no part of their duty to fix the amount of the German indemnity. He was not sure that their report would ever be published.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

-RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 12 noon, June 3.

Berlin.—A communique issued here states that the Russian and the German Governments have ratified the agreement for exchange of their respective prisoners of war. Repatriation transports will proceed in alternative turns and no men will be detained. All those repatriated are promised political amnesty.

TURKEY'S REPLY TO PEACE TREATY.

TO BE DELIVERED THIS WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 12 noon, June 3.

Constantinople, May 31st.—The Grand Vizier leaves here at the end of the week for Paris with the Government's reply on the Peace Treaty.

FRANCO-GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

HOPE TO REACH SEPARATE TREATY WITH FRANCE FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., June 3.

Paris.—The Ministry of Commerce referring to the recent Franco-German Industrial Conference in Paris says that the Germans hoped to reach a separate secret agreement with France apart from the other Allies.

INIQUITOUS TURKISH TREATY.

NEED FOR JUSTICE.

RESPECT MOSLEM RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

APPEAL TO FRENCH GOVT.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, June 2.

An enthusiastic crowded-public meeting of the citizens of Paris, including a good number of Mussalmans of Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Turkey, China and Russia, was held at the hall of the Society of Savants. The audience numbered twice the seating accommodation. Mr. Mohamed Ali presided, supported on the platform by several distinguished French publicists. The Chairman who was warmly received, said in the couse of his introductory remarks:—

"The question which brought the delegation here was not a matter of territory or finance, but of faith and religious obligations of conscience and souls. Historians had told us that France more than a century ago had broken the chains which bound her and made her sons as free once more as God had created and meant them to be. If that still holds good, if you still free people who have broken your chains then I ask you at this hour to tell your Government you cannot accept the dictation of the rulers of France or of Great Britain regarding the iniquitous Turkish Treaty, but that they shall have to accept the policy dictated by the whole of the people of France, of Great Britain, of Europe, of Asia, in fact all people whom that policy concerns, whose destinies it seeks to affect. We have addressed before now other audiences in France more limited and of different class, but since we belong to no political group of France, nor of any rival nation of Europe and have been charged with the mission of reconciliation and peace which we have to carry out by going among all parties and to all nations we are glad to be among all classes without distinction of nationality or political opinion and we who speak for a faith that is not hampered by ethnic or geographical divisions and is essentially supernational, we who have been taught by our Prophet that the wage-earner is a friend of Allah and that his poverty was his pride, are glad to be in your midst to-night and we confidently appeal to you to respect and defend the freedom of that faith against encroachments of faithless imperialism and immoral exploitation. These involved the world in a bloody war that has perhaps not yet ended and may, if unchecked, involve it in yet another and bloodier war.

France-a Friend of Freedom.

"France has ever been a friend of freedom and no form of freedom has been dearer to France than the freedom of faith. It is for this we have been sent to plead across seven thousand miles of land and sea and sent by seventy millions of our co-religionists, 250 millions of other compatriots who stand shoulder to shoulder with us to-day because after careful scrutiny they are convinced of the righteousness of our case which is based entirely on unchangeable religious obligations and supported by Allied pledges that should be equally unchanging. If what history tells us of you is still true and you are no longer slaves of your rulers, your tradition of freedom will itself impel you to prevent to-day the enslavement of more than 300 millions of your fellow-beings and auction of their souls that is sought to be held in the name of the Allies."

Character of Khilafat Conference.

Mr. Mohamed Ali then explained the comprehensive character of the Khilafat Conference, described the enthusiastic reception of the leaders of the movement, the send-off of the delegation and how contributions from all classes have been pouring into the fund, how brides have been preferring to be married in rags and selling trousseaux for the Khilafat, gave details of the progressive cessation of co-operation, of resignations of titles even by former title-hunters, of coveted memberships of leigslatures, and honorary offices. He concluded: "People who will not be convinced by all these manifestations of overwhelming popular sentiment, must wait for the cataclysm that their apathy and indifference is preparing in the East. It is because we do not want the world after the recent bath of blood to be deluged with blood again that we have come here to convey to you not only our respectful appeal, but also our solemn and serious warning."

MARCEL CACHIN.

M. Marcel Cachin, Deputy for Paris, in the course of a powerful and much applauded speech, affirmed the sympathy of French Socialists for all just causes, showed how they were standing up against the crimes of imperialism throughout the world. The Allied powers which had entered the war for defence of Right and Justice, had increasingly forgotten those principles. The speaker energetically protested against the iniquitous treaty sought to be imposed upon Turkey, not only because it was unjust to the Turkish nation, but also offended the Muslim conscience throughout the world by reason of the assault on Khilafat. He insisted that it was the duty of France in her own interests to remain true to her principles, maintain friendly relations with Turkey and the Muslim world. The present attitude of the great powers towards Turkey could only involve the world in a new fratricidal war as the policy was inspired by imperialistic ambitions and selfish capitalism anxious to exploit the immense natural resources of the Near East. He declared: "France must refuse to be dragged into the adventure Britain was promoting to further the policy of annexation which was as much against real interests of Allied peoples as of those whom it sought to victimise.

Shameful

"The clauses of the Treaty handed to the Turkish delegates were the most shameful recorded in history and a real challenge to the Muslim conscience. France which has sacrificed one and a half million of her children on the battlefield already to satisfy the selfish requirements of imperialists and exploiters and had been bled white should refuse to countenance any more injustices and schemes of imperialistic expansion. She should promote friendship and not hatred among nations." (Loud prolonged applause.)

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain who was warmly cheered on rising, remarked during the course of the Delegation's stay in Europe he had been more and more impressed with the fact that the hearts of the people of France and England in contra-distinction to their Governments were beating in union with those of people of India. Although they approached the same problems from different standpoints there was substantial agreement in their aims and outlook as they wanted peace and justice, not revenge and robbery to be the basis of international reconstruction. (Cheers.) The Delegation had come to France to place before her citizens not the political or financial proposition, but the proposition involving the faith and spiritual obligations of millions of human-beings. Muslims and Indians asked not for territories or the right of exploiting other people or oil or cotton, but to be allowed to call their souls their own. (Cheers.) That was the essence of the Khilafat movement and they could confidently claim from France—herself a pioneer of democratic ideal—the consideration for their rights of conscience. (Cheers.) The Delegation claimed to speak for the nation which had given tens of thousands of her sons to fight shoulder to shoulder with the French and Allies in the hour of their greatest travail and now that victory was won, were they going to be told Indians were good enough to be comrades in war, but not good enough to be partners in peace? (Applause.)

An Ignoble Document

Referring to the Peace Treaty the speaker said apart from any religious considerations no more ignoble and unrighteous document had ever been presented to a great and brave nation in the name of other free nations in the world's history. (Cheers.) After careful study of the clauses and conditions of the so-called Peace Treaty he had no hesitation in saying if he were a Turk he would reject it unhesitatingly (cheers), if he were a Frenchman he would do his best to throw out Government that allowed itself weakly to be a party made to so sordid and disastrous a transaction. (Cheers.) That treaty, if it could be enforced, would not only spell destruction of the Ottoman Empire, but also bring endless injury, moral and material to France and inaugurate a fresh era of strife and discord throughout the world. (Cheers.) He urged the citizens of France should realise its implications for themselves and the world and not allow themselves to be dragged behind the coat-tails of Mr. Lloyd George. (Loud applause.)

M. JEAN LONGUET.

M. Jean Longuet, Editor of "Populaire", in a long, vigorous speech declared he was defending to-day the Mussalmans of Turkey against Christian oppression as he had previously defended Christians against Turkish oppression. (Cheers.) The just rights of all people had to be respected and not violated outrageously. He denounced the Treaty evolved by diplomatists and politicians who had ignored public opinion and the national feeling. He condemned the British military occupation of Constantinople as an act of coercion and the annexation of Thrace and Smyrna to Greece as shameless concession to imperialism of Venizelos. M. Longuet said the French people who were fighting against their own imperialists, were not going to support elsewhere the dream of hegemony of Greek who have become instruments of Mr. Lloyd George's policy. (Cheers.) Why had the great Powers failed to consult the populations of the Ottoman Empire as to their wishes? (Cheers.) Why had all spontaneous manifestations of any Muslim feeling in Thrace, Smyrna, Cilicia and other places been suppressed? (Cheers.) Why was the referendum not resorted to? (Cheers.) Christianity should not oppress Islam, nor should any minority have the right to rule the majority in the Near East any more than any anywhere else. (Cheers.) So-

(Continued on page 8.)

KHILAFAT AND NIZAM'S FIRMAN.

ITS SEQUEL.

5 MEN INTERNED AND 5 EXTERNED

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, June 2.

In connection of his firman recently issued after the publication of the Turkish Peace Terms presented to Turkey prohibiting the holding of Khilafat meetings within his dominions, H. E. H. the Nizam has now issued another firman stating: Two disloyal telegrams purporting to be from the young party and students were received by me. The telegrams are in clear and unblushing défiance of my authority. Their treasonable character called for prompt enquiry and I ordered an investigation by competent and reliable officers.

The firman further says that the enquiry showed the telegrams were the results of conspiracy and were inspired by a strong sense of hostility to the Nizam's authority having been instigated from malignant sources from outside the Nizam's dominions. The enquiry has also brought to light endeavours to create unrest in the State. The Nizam's Government are said to be considering the case of British subjects who are practising as barristers in the Hyderabad State and who are associated with lawless subjects. In conclusion the firman states that the Nizam has ordered the internment of five men at Mananoor and the externment of five others.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The Allahabad Khilafat Conference continued its sittings up to yesterday afternoon and an official communique is expected detailing the conclusions reached.

The Central Khilafat Committee met again yesterday evening to arrive at the final decision in light of the discussions that took place at the joint conference.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 2.

At the Mysore Economic Conference, Mr. S. Venkatesaya, a Brahmin Advocate, moved a proposition which *inter alia* urged the appointment of a special officer with the rank and status of the head of a department to organise and carry on the work of uplift of the depressed classes and also to provide a lakh of rupees annually for the purpose. The speaker congratulated the Government on the courageous stand they had taken with regard to the admission of these classes into public schools, and suggested the abolition of the Paracheries and the abominable hovels in which the depressed classes were at present settled and said they should instead be permitted to live in the midst of other communities.

Mr. M. Subbaih, a member of the Vokkaliger community strongly supported the mover and said no elevation of the depressed classes would be possible until the bar of untouchability was removed.

Mr. A. R. Bannerji pointed out on behalf of Government what was being done in the State towards the education of these classes and said the object of the resolution was a laudable one and thought it had a social aspect and the Government could not do much towards its solution. No real advancement was possible until the higher classes came forward to mitigate the religious and caste exclusiveness which stood in the way of advancement of these classes. The proposition was passed unanimously.

LATER.

At the Mysore Economic Conference today, the proposal to a Technilogical College in connection with the Mysore University was discussed and passed. It was stated the college would require an initial cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. two lakhs. The proposition met with some opposition, Mr. S. G. Forbes, Electrical Engineer to Government pointing out that the deputation of students to foreign countries would be cheaper at present when the demand for technological experts was not great.

RAINFALL IN INDIA & BURMA

MONSOON BREAKS ON MALABAR COAST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The monsoon has set in on the Malabar coast with heavy rain and rough seas.

The western disturbance has given few falls of rain in Kashmir and Simla, Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam; local in Lower Burma, west Rajputana, Central India, west Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein one and half inches, Bhamo one, Tezpur one and half, Dhubri two, Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri, Mussooree one, Jodhpur a quarter, Ahmednagar three-quarters, Cochin two, Trivandrum four.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Canara, south Bengal and south Hyderabad.

It is expected an aerial telephone will be fitted on D. H. 9 at Singapore to enable the pietz to communicate with Brisbane when 300 miles distant.

INIQUITOUS TURKISH TREATY

(Continued from page 7.)

long as Imperialism and Capitalism continued to inspire the policy of the great Powers peace in the world would only be a fiction and a dream. (Cheers.) It was their duty to fight the machinations of international finance in Turkey no less strenuously than anywhere else. (Cheers.)

Concluding, M. Longuet who assured Islam of French sympathy, and who demanded a change of the official policy towards the Turkish settlement, received great ovation.

Interruptions.

The Greeks constantly interrupted the speakers with cries of massacres, but the majority of the audience offered them no support. Some royalists and others expressed disapproval of M. Longuet's socialism.

The Chairman requested the interrupters to assist him in conducting the meeting in an orderly manner, promised as patient and courteous hearing to them as he asked them to give to those who were speaking by arrangement. Half a dozen speakers thus sent in their names and spoke, the opponents being allowed ample time. Of two Greek critics one finally agreed the differences between Greeks and Turks could well be settled without the intervention of the Powers.

A French Royalist declared the Syrians liked the French more than the English. He was opposed to internationalism and stood for the country.

A Syrian speaker replied the Syrians liked the French better than the English, but liked themselves better than both. (Laughter, cheers.)

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, winding up the discussion, thanked the audience for the enthusiastic reception of the Delegation and their supporters. He declared the Delegation was neither radical nor royalist, neither Bolshevic nor reactionary, yet equally willing to appeal to all and seek genuine sympathy in the disinterested support of all. (Cheers.) Their platform was wide enough to accommodate everybody who loved liberty and hated injustice. (Cheers.) But it was not wide enough to accommodate the Greek hecklers who decried the Turks as guilty of massacres after their own countrymen had indulged in most horrible massacres in Smyrna in sight of all Europe and all Asia. (Loud applause.)

The speaker sympathised with the Armenians not only as a subject race that was entitled to as much freedom as Indians themselves were demanding, but also and particularly because after having been made a tool once more, though the Russian secret diplomacy had, as he hoped, disappeared for ever, this time they were made tools of British and Greek imperialism that sought the dismemberment of Turkey.

Armenia-Nobody's Child.

After the spoliation that followed the Balkan War there did not remain a single Vilayet with non-Muslim majority, so the imperialistic ingenuity anxious to deny to Turkey the application of the doctrine of self-determination and at the same time to cover with charity to Armenia the multitude of its own sins and appear more respectable than such manifest greed could otherwise hope to do commenced a raging and tearing propaganda about Armenian massacres. But where was Armenia today? (Cheers.) She was a foundling discovered every morning at a fresh door (laughter), and finally when no European power accepted responsibility for the massacred Armenia, she was tossed across the Atlantic and planted at the door of President Wilson. (Laughter.) Thus it was hoped this nobody's child would find a father and also get America entangled in European politics in spite of the Senate. (Cheers.) Because the Turks were alleged to massacre the Armenians they were to be turned out not from Armenia into Europe, but from Europe into Asia. (Laughter.) At this rate it would soon be sought to give Thrace and Smyrna to Greece because the Turks were supposed to have massacred not Greeks but Armenians. (Laughter.) It would be clear for whose benefit this immoral massacre propaganda had been carefully and with diabolical forethought set on foot, if they examined who was meant to benefit most from the Treaty.

The Armenians were induced to pose as innocent lambs butchered in cold blood, but at any rate they were belligerents who had suffered in war. On the other hand what had Greeks done in war? (Cheers.) And yet it was they who were not even at war with Turkey were hoping to walk away with the richest spoils of the war, of course, after the British lion had had a lion's share. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mohamed Ali said he had great respect for the race that had produced such great men as those that made Athens and Sparta famous and had won such victories as Marathon Thermopylae, but how unlike these was Venizelos, who had locked up every political opponent that had the courage of convictions (cheers), and how unlike those victories was the murderous occupation of Smyrna. (Cheers.)

Was it for this Greece had won her freedom? (Cheers.) Was it for this Marathon Thermopylae fought? (Cheers.)

A Greek interrupter said the opponents of Venizelos were Royalists.

Mr. Mohamed Ali retorted, "I call upon the royalist interrupters to answer this defender of Venizelist oppression of Royalists. (Laughter.)

Royalist or radical all were entitled to equal freedom. (Cheers.) To the royalist patriot he said he too loved his country, but he loved justice and humanity still more. (Cheers.)

Elimination of Khilafat.

The speaker then discussed in detail the clauses of the Treaty regarding Greek annexation of Thrace and Smyrna and amidst loud applause declared every Mussalman, every Indian, every upholder of the doctrine of self-determination would support the Turks in every way in their patriotic defence of Turkish lands and the Turks must not think they would have to defend those lands alone. (Cheers.) But the Treaty meant not merely further spoliation of Turkey and her complete enslavement, but it was designed to eliminate the Khilafat from the world's affairs and shatter and disintegrate the temporal power of Islam for ever. Although the framers of the Treaty were careful enough to make no reference to the Khilafat, the Treaty nevertheless demanded from the Khalifa the renunciation of all jurisdiction over Mussalmans in subjection to the sovereignty or protectorate of other States. That meant Indian Mussalmans and of course Egyptians, if they accepted the protectorate of England. (Egyptian cries, never, never.) A further treaty demanded the transfer to mandatories all Turkey's claims on whatever ground over Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine which obvjously included the claims in virtue of the Khilafat. Moreover, the Khalifa was asked to renounce all claims in Hedjaz in favour of the Sherif and yet before the war broke out loyal Indian Mussalmans were assured not only in the name of Britain, but also of France that the war would involve no religious question and the Holy places would remain immune from attack and molestation. Is France prepared to suffer the consequences in Muslim lands of the breach of such explicit pledges? (Cheers.) Whatever be the answer of England or France the Mussalmans and India are not prepared at all to acquiesce in any such arrangement. (Cheers.) United India had decided if the condition on which the loyalty to Britain was based, namely, the respect for religious obligations was not observed all loyalty would immediately cease and they were fully prepared to abide by the pledge of loyalty they had given to their God and to their conscience. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the speech M. Longuet read out the resolution demanding from the French Government respect for Muslim religious obligations and Indian sentiment and justice to Turkey disregarding the demands of imperialism and capitalist exploitation.

The audience rose in support enthusiastically, only three voting against the proposition in a very closely packed hall.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.).

due to any difficulties of the journey, because such difficulties were the greatest incentives to faith and devotion in the eyes of those intrepid Buddhist monks who endured incredible hardships in other countries and on other seas. The journeys of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims to India must have been paralleled a thousand times over, in their perils and dangers, by the journeys of Indian Buddhist pilgrims to China and Japan.

How great a loss this failure to reach Africa was cannot easily be estimated. It threw back for one thousand years at least the civilisation of the Dark Continent, one of the greatest outstanding tasks left for the higher races of mankind to accomplish.

Laws of Spiritual Movements.

It is instructive to notice, that, when a great floodtide of religion advances to civilise mankind, it carries with it its own laws of development and also its own limitations. Thus, Buddhism, after its first enthusiasm was over, found its stationary level in Asia itself. Christianity, on the other hand, was able to flow Westward and to penetrate Europe, but its current became clogged and choked and blocked with debris as often as it struggled forward into the interior of Asia. Islam, in later days, found an easy outlet for its own tidals current in the decaying Byzantine Empire and along the North Coast of Africa, but it failed to pierce through the barrier of Western Europe except at the extreme point of Spain.

We clearly do not yet understand the inner workings of these mighty forces of the Spirit. The words of St. John's Gospel, spoken to Nicodemus, are true in this connexion as well as others,—"The wind bloweth whither it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth: so is everyone that is born of the spirit."

The future of Islam in Africa.

There is one religion which appears to have had a natural attraction for the African and to have given him in the past almost all the civilisation to which he has hitherto attained. That religion is Islam. But up to the present, as I have mentioned before, the harder and more material side of Islam has been apparent rather than the purely spiritual. In India itself, Islam has lost this hard aggressive character: it has been tempered and softened by contact with Hindu religion. One of the greatest spiritual services that India can render to Africa in the future is the moulding of the hard and somewhat formal Islamic faith that is prevalent in Africa on sweeter and humaner lines. This is already in part being done by many of the Indian Musalmans whom I met. But there was far too much absorption among them as a whole,—as indeed among Indian settlers generally,—in money-making and worldly interests. What is needed is the presence of unworldly souls, such as are met with so often among the Musalmans of India, who, for the pure love of humanity will go out and minister to African as well as Indian Musalmans.

The work of Hinduism.

And for Hindus there remains the greatest of all tasks,—not merely to go out to Africa to traffic and barter and trade and grow rich and return, but rather to carry out the work which the Buddhist movement left untouched, to give to the neighbouring shores of Africa the message that was given to ancient India—the message of love to all mankind and to all living creatures.

I have seen the after effect of one short visit of one such Hindu lover of mankind, Bhai Parmananda; but his time of service was short and it was spent chiefly among his own countrymen. What I am rather thinking of is a body of those, who will go and live among the Africans themselves, where they are still dwelling in their primitive, savage state, and help to teach them the love of the Father of all mankind.

(To be continued).

A correspondent wires from Dhulia under date June 3:—

Mr. Ramchandra Narish Ramsing well-known citizen and leader of Dhulia died yesterday noon at the age of 74.

BOLSHEVIK TACTICS IN AFGHANISTAN.

ATTEMPT TO FORM YOUNG AFGHAN PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The "Pioneer" writes:—In connection with the Bolshevik tactics in Afghanistan and the promise made to the Afghan Mission which went to Moscow in the middle of last year, there is no sign as yet of the cession of a single inch of Russian territory to Afghanistan. But, in the meanwhile, under the cloak of their mission, the Bolshevik agents are active in Northern Afghanistan. Bolshevik literature is being disseminated broadcast, and an attempt is being made to form a Young Afghan party similar to the Communist party already formed among the Bokharans, with the ultimate object of undermining the authority of the Amir and turning the Afghan Government into a branch of the Soviet Government, in the same way as Bolsheviks have recently done in Ozarabaijon.

BOLSHEVIKS AND EMIR OF BOKHARA

With reference to Bolshevik designs against the Emir of Bokhara the "Pioneer" writes:—The confirmation of this has reached us through a Hindu trader who has just returned from those parts. Their schemes are accompanied by an intensive propaganda among other Mussalmans to the effect that the Bolsheviks alone are the true supporters of Islam, while the Emir of Bokhara by adopting an anti-Bolshevik attitude had behayed his religion. The object of these tactics was to enlist the sympathies of other Mussalmans against Bokhara and to recruit the Turkomans and the Kirkhis to supplement the woefully thin ranks of the Bokharan Communists. The Bolsheviw attempts to enlist the Mussalmans have been disappointing. They are therefore adopting a different method, and, impatient at the delay in compassing the overthrow of Bokhara, are trying to provoke the Emir into making a false step which will provide them with an excuse for crushing him with their own forces. The Emir, however, is believed to be an astute ruler, and it is hoped that his knowledge of the tricks of the Bolsheviks will assist him in checkmating their present plots as successfully as his great hold over the Mussalmans of Central Asia, enabled him to defeat for the time being at any rate, their original scheme.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of surprise, indeed, that the Government of India have not done anything for the future of hundreds of the Medical Officers whom it enrolled in the temporary cadre of the I. M. S. at a time of pinch.

In England there is a very active propaganda about securing post-war employment for all the temporary officers that were engaged during the War and who have now been demobilised. In India there is no such arrangement and the Government have not done much, and nothing in case of medical services has been done so far.

Those of us who were permanent Assistant Surgeons could go back to their jobs—others who were only temporary have to "walk the streets" for some time atleast. There ought to be some arrangement to absorb all this talent ripe with the experience of these four years and the Government ought to give the lead. Government services both in the Medical line and the Sanitary side are going to be enlarged and it is only fair that the Government ought to be ready with a scheme to take in most of these officers as soon as they are freed from the Military. If there is no such arrangement, there is bound to be considerable discontent. I wish some member of the Imperial Council would put in a question or two in the Council and elicit some information. It is really upto Dr. Sarbadhikary of Calcutta to do the needful, for, he was instrumental in requesting hundreds of medical men to lend a helping hand at the time of need.

Last come the Private medical practitioners who chucked up their established practices when it was pointed out that it was necessary—what about them? They go back after three or four years' absence only to find all their customers gone and taken up by those that did not volunteer. On re-opening they will have to put in another period of probation to get all their previous practice back and Government have done nothing so far to compensate them for this loss. Pecuniarily they would have been far better off if they had stuck to their practice. In the question of pay and allowances Government have treated medical officers of the temporary I. M. S. cadre very shabilly indeed—and invidious distinctions have been drawn between R. A. M. C., I. M. S., the temporary R. A. M. C. and temporary I. M.S., services. Whereas in fact the temporary services, because they were temporary, ought to have had atleast double the emoluments of the permanent men, considering the amounts sacrificed at the time of going in. Government ought to draw up their full list of requirements for the intended extensions of the Medical, Sanitary and other allied services and the demobilised temporary I. M. S., officers ought to be given the first chance.—Yours, etc.,

"DEMOB."

Aden,
May 27th, 1920.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Tokio telegram says that although Masiero was the first to arrive he had already been disqualified from the Rome-Tokio flight after the crashing at Canton.

The King to-day received Sir Claude Hill in audience on his relinquishing his membership of the Viceroy's Council.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OFFICES LISTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June, 4.

The Colonial Office Birthday Honours' list:—

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

F. S. Malan, Minister of Agriculture for the Union of South Africa.

K. C. M. G.

Geoffrey Archer, Governor of Somaliland; William Johnson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia; Sir Charles Wade, ex-Agent General for New South Wales; Denison Miller, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Aus Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

HONORARY K. C. M. G.

His Highness Mohamed Jemalulalam, Sultan of Brunei.

C. M. G.

James Collings, Secretary to the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Australia; Crawford Douglas-Jones, Resident Commissioner of Rhodesia; Joseph du Clos Mauritius-Walter Gale Clerk of the Australian House of Representatives; Edward Jarvis Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda; James Macgregor, Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland; Hugh Marshall, Visiting Commissoner of Northern Rhodesia; Stephen Mills, Comptroller-General of the Customs of the Common wealth of Australia: Colonel Gerald Summers. Commissioner of Somaliland

HONORARY C. M. G.

Sheikh Ali Binsalem, Assistant Liwali of Mombasa

KNIGHTHOODS.

John Beattie, Principal of the University of South Africa; James Connolly, Agent-General of Western Australia; Colin Davies, Chief Justice of Bermuda; Lieut.-Colonel Herman Heyman, member of the Legislative Council of Rhodesia; Joseph Hood Senior Puisne Judge of Victoria; Major Edward Leggett, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; Thomas Lennard, Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute: John Roberts City of Dunedin New Zealand; Henry Wickham for services in connection with rubber plantation in the Far East: Jeremiah Wilson, ex-Postmaster-General of South Africa.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER COMPANIONS.

D'Arcy Addison, Under-Secretary of Tasmania: Thomas Brodrick, Under-Secretary to the Lands Survey Department, New Zealand: Henry Carr, Resident of Nigeria; Edward Darke, Secretary of Public Works, Victoria; Benjamin Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter to the Commonwealth of Australia; Joseph Harper, Surveyor-General to the Federated Malay States; William Mackay, Chief Collector of Customs, Cyrpus; Ricard O'Dwyer, Commissioner of Public Charities of Newfoundland; Malcolm Shepherd, Pirme Minister's Department, Commonwealth of Australia: Percival Stephens, Inspector of Mines, Trinidad.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

Cross of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir John Jordan, lately His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleinpotentiary in China.

K. C. M. G.

Beilby Alston, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

C. M. G.

Robert Vansittart, Diplomatic Service Corps: William Rattigan Diplomatic Service: Commander Gerald Talbot Naval Attache to His Majesty's Legation at Athens.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ABOUT PEST PROBLEM.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 3.

The Entomological Conference to-day discussed legislation regarding plant pests in the Empire.

Mr. Lounsbury representing Canada and South Africa, considered that entomologists should actively participate in the preparation of such legislation. He deprecated interference as far as possible with private enterprise.

Mr. Stockdale (Ceylon) said that the policy of Ceylon had been to formulate plant pest boards with local duties. This did not work wholly satisfactorily. It was felt that the general control should by centralised by the Government. He emphasised the necessity of thoroughly trained officials at ports of entry to perform inspection duties.

At a previous sitting, Doctor Marshall, Director of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, stated that the Bureau was inaugurated in 1909, in order to stimulate the study of pests, especially blood-sucking and disease carrying insects which were retarding the development of Tropical Africa, and in 1913 its activities were extended to the whole Empire. Two experts in Central Africa sent hundreds of thousands of blood-sucking and disease carrying specimens to the Society's museum.

PUNISH THE GUILTY.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION APPROVES MINORITY REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

At a meeting of the Indian Association, resolutions were passed expressing warm approval of the Minority Report of the Hunter Committee and disappointment at the findings of the Majority Report. A resolution was also adopted asking for more severe censure of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, removal of General Dyer from His Majesty's army and dismissal and punishment of the officers who abused their powers in administering martial law in the Punjab.

SHEFFIELD TRADE PARALYSED.

STRIKE OWING TO THREE SHIFT SYSTEM.

20,000 MEN IDLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 12 noon, June 3.

The trade of Sheffield is almost paralysed owing to the strike of the National Union of Enginemen and Firemen against the proposal to introduce the three shift system. Twenty-thousand men have been rendered idle and most big works are closed.

MINERS' OFFER OF EXTRA HOUR'S WORK.

FOR INCREASING INSUFFICIENT PRODUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 3.

Paris.—It is announced that miners are offering to do an extra hour's work daily in order to increase insufficient production.

COMPLEX SITUATION IN THE CAUCASUS.

PLIGHT OF ARMENIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., June 3.

The Teheran correspondent of "The Times" describing the situation in the Caucasus states that Azerbaijan has apparently broken off relations with the Entente, but is maintaining the official relations with Persia.

The Bolshevists continue to fight the Georgians.

The new Armenian Cabinet has suppressed the internal Bolshevist movement and seems to be prepared to fight to the last ditch. Georgia and Armenia are unable to make prolonged resistance to the Bolshevists and the only hope for Armenia appears to be peace between the Allies and the Bolshevists, which would tend to produce dissensions between the Turks and the Bolshevists. The latter would probably then prefer to give Armenia a chance, whereas the Turks are determined to annihilate her. Probably the Bolshevists do not intend serious designs against Persia until Georgia and Armenia have been overrun and Batum captured.

DELIMITATION OF ARMENIAN BOUNDARIES.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS INVITATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., June 3.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Raffan, Mr. Bonar Law, stated that President Wilson had accepted the invitation to delimit the borders of Armenia under the Turkish Peace Treaty.

SENATE REJECTS ARMENIAN MANDATE.

HITCHCOCK'S AMENDMENT FALLS THROUGH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., June 3.

Washington.—The Senate has rejected the Armenian mandate by 62 votes to 12 and by 41 votes to 34. It has rejected the amendment proposed by Senator Hitchcock authorising an international commission to be established for the rehabilitation of Armenia.

BEDOUINS' ATTACK IN GALILEE.

INDIAN PATROL'S OPERATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 3.

A message from Jerusalem reports persistent attacks by the Debouins in Galilee, necessitating operations by an Indian patrol to save cattle.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., June 3.

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to May 29th show that the receipts amounted to 223,032,418 sterling and the expenditure to 186,325,787 compared with 127,980,013 and 258,169,264 respectively last year.

Trade statistics show that total of French exports to America during last ten months amount to 145,000,000 dollars compared with 450,00,000 dollars for corresponding period in 1918-1919. Imports from America during the same period totalled 623,000,000 dollars, compared with 827,000,000.

"JUSTIFIABLE AND INVALUABLE!"

BOMBING AND FIRING ON UNARMED MOB.

"UNIQUE ADVANTAGES OF AEROPLANES IN INDIA."

DISORDERS IN GUJRANWALA AND GUJARAT DISTRICTS.

MORE OF MAJORITY WHITEWASH.

We publish below Chapter V of the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee giving the origin and account of the disorders in Gujranwala and Gujrat Districts.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(1) GUJRANWALA.

1. A very serious outbreak occurred at Gujranwala, a town of 30,000 inhabitants about 36 miles from Lahore. On 5th April 1919 a local meeting was held at which resolutions were passed disapproving of the Rowlatt Bill and expressing alarm "at the action of the Delhi authorities in firing upon the people of the city which resulted in the deaths of so many citizens." A resolution was also passed in these terms:—

"This meeting expects that the 6th of April be observed as a national protest day and a fast of 24 hours be kept by all and that all business in the town be suspended for the day."

Colonel O'Brien, the Deputy Commissioner, saw the organisers of this meeting beforehand, and warned them that if a *hartal* took place and violence resulted, he would hold them responsible and arrest them. A *hartal* was held on the 6th April, but it passed off without violence or open excitement. On 12th April, Colonel O'Brien left the district on transfer, Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmed acting as Deputy Commissioner.

2. Until the news of the happenings of the 10th at Amritsar and Lahore had time to affect the people of Gujranwala, there seems to have been no intention to hold a second *hartal*. After that news, Europeans and authorities alike were naturally apprehensive. On or just before the 12th a desire for a further demonstration was spreading, and the probability of its taking place was becoming known. In some quarters it was expected to occur on the 15th. On the 13th it was definitely resolved upon for the next day and the intention reached the ears of the authorities in the evening. Though they did not apprehend that it would cause disorders of the character which in fact ensued, all available police were called into headquarters, making a striking force of about 50 men. Before leaving Gujranwala on the 12th the Deputy Commissioner had conveyed a suggestion to the American missionaries that they should consider the advisability of sending their women-folk away in view of the events at Amritsar. This suggestion was at first negatived by them, but during the 13th the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Heron, urged his advice more strongly. Captain Godfrey, a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, who had meant to leave in a day or two for Gojra, decided in the afternoon to take his family away that evening. The American missionaries decided later and left in the middle of that night: being satisfied that in the event of trouble the Indian Christians would be quite safe without them.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

3. Early in the morning of the 14th—before 7 a.m.—the body of a dead calf was found hanging on the Katchi bridge near to the railway station. As soon as this was known Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, rode to the spot and about 7-30 a.m. had the calf buried some 200 yards from the place. Later in the day it was freely rumoured that the calf had been killed and exposed on the bridge by the police in order to create bad blood between Hindus and Muhammadans. For this rumour there was no justification, but it served as a means of inflaming the feelings of the people against the authorities.

4. Crowds had been early astir that morning; forcing shopkeepers to close their shops; shouting against the Rowlatt Bill and uttering "*jais*" for Hindu-Mussalman unity and for various well-known leaders.

5. A large crowd assembled at the railway station where a train from Lahore had arrived and were trying to prevent passengers from going to Wazirabad for the Baisakhi fair there. The driver and guard were interfered with and the train was stoned. It moved out of the station with an excited crowd following it or getting on to the foot-boards, but very soon stopped near a bridge which is opposite to the Arya Samaj Gurukul.

This bridge had been set on fire—certainly before 8 a.m.—by piling wood soaked in petroleum upon the sleepers. Mr. Nevill, Assistant Superintendent of Police, went with a guard of seven men and dispersed the crowd which was engaged upon this damage. He managed to put out the fire, not before the sleepers had been charred, but before any great damage had been done to the bridge. The brick-work underneath had also been interfered with. The train for Wazirabad was taken back to the station: it was ultimately despatched about 9 a.m. Meanwhile all guards at the treasury and other places were warned to be on the alert and the police reserve were taken to the station. With this force the Superintendent of Police cleared the railway station and the line near to it of crowds. Crowds kept approaching the Gurukul bridge, but on seeing the guard there retired.

WIRES CUT.

6. The Superintendent of Police found that the telegraph wire had been cut on both sides of Gujranwala, but the telephone to Lahore was open still and before 9 o'clock he sent a message to Lahore. The telephone wires were soon afterwards out of action and the next message for Lahore had to be sent for despatch to the railway station at Eminabad so that it was not despatched until about midday. By the end of the day practically all the wires along the railway in front of the city were cut: there was a break of three or four miles: wires being flat on the ground and absolutely destroyed, insulators in large numbers being smashed.

7. Meanwhile much further disorder had occurred. The Katchi bridge had been set on fire by a crowd and seriously damaged. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, had been sent to the city police station with half the reserve. While there he heard that a mob had gone towards the Katchi bridge side. He went there with a police guard and found it on fire with a mob surrounding it. The mob dispersed at his approach from the Grand Trunk Road. A guard was posted and the fire-engine sent for, but as the fire was well advanced and the fire-engine could not be brought the fire could not be extinguished quickly. The wooden planks were seriously damaged and the bridge rendered unsafe for trains.

At the same time another police guard passed this bridge on its way further down the line. This guard was seen to get surrounded by a mob some four hundred yards from the bridge: the Deputy Superintendent hurried with his men to the rescue and the mob dispersed.

FIRING AT RAILWAY LINE.

8. The Deputy Superintendent of Police having returned to his post at the police station, was joined there by Agha Ghulam Husain, an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He got news of an attack upon the line at the distant signal on the Lahore side of the station not far from the Katchi bridge. Going towards that spot he found Mr. Heron and other officers with a police guard upon the railway line facing a mob of 4 or 5 hundred which was behind the railway fencing and on the Grand Trunk Road. This mob was what remained of a larger mob armed with crow-bars, hammers, *lathis* and railway implements for breaking up the line, which Mr. Heron had driven from their purpose. The mob kept closing in upon the line, it refused to disperse and wanted Mr. Heron to salute them by taking off his hat. One man who had come close up made a sudden attack on Mr. Heron and stone-throwing began at the same time. Mr. Heron on his own responsibility ordered his men to fire and himself fired his revolver; we entirely approve his action. This firing was at about 11 o'clock. Two or three men were wounded, one seriously: the mob cleared back beyond the railway fencing, but stone-throwing continued from behind it.

9. By this time crowds round the railway station had increased and efforts to take portions of these crowds back into the city were being made by magistrates: also by certain pleaders who afterwards figured as accused before a Tribunal. It is clear that during the morning meetings were being addressed about the Rowlatt Act and other subjects of which Hindu-Muhammadan unity was the chief—in view apparently of the calf having been found hanging to the Katchi bridge. When some men wounded by the firing at the railway line were brought to one of these meetings the temper of the crowd seems to have got worse than before. We do not propose to comment upon or to discuss the individual action of the persons who addressed or assisted at these meetings, but it is clear that they were a prominent feature in the history of the day. It is fair to state that the suggestion that all liquor shops should be closed came from one of the accused pleaders whom the Tribunal acquitted.

10. The crowd which had been fired upon from the railway line did not disperse. It followed Mr. Heron and his party as they returned to the station, stoning them on the way, until it joined up with other crowds collected round about the station. At the station crowds came upon the platform. One man was threatening to kill Mr. Heron for having shot his brother and the need for further firing was becoming imminent when news arrived that the post office was on fire. This seems to have acted as a diversion and relieved the situation for the moment.

AT THE POST OFFICE.

11. At the post office, which is just beside the station, another crowd was collected. The building was burning; all water had been removed and the pumps at the station damaged: the fire-engine could not come as the mob would not allow it, but the police did what they could to get water from a well with buckets. In the result the building was gutted. The crowds were waving black flags and hurling bricks—mostly at Mr. Heron—upon the police. Mr. Heron and the Deputy Superintendent of Police appear to have thought that the crowd should have been fired on when it was engaged upon and around the burning post office, but the acting Deputy Commissioner who was present refused to give liberty to fire. He seems to have been influenced partly by the presence of boys in the crowd and partly by some pleaders who said they would try and persuade the mob to go away. They tried to do so, but their efforts were in vain. In failing to order the police to fire upon and so disperse these mobs around the burning post office the acting Deputy Commissioner appears to us to have committed an error. If effective measures had then been taken to disperse the mob and restore order the later incidents of the day might have been avoided.

12. As it was the mob proceeded to other works of destruction. Two sections crossed the lines one going towards the *tahsil** and the jail, the other towards the district courts and *dak†* bungalow. The *tahsil*, the church, the *dak* bungalow and the district court were all set on fire, although the crowd were driven off from the jail. The police force was quite inadequate to cope with the situation. Up and down the civil station, after 2 o'clock, they were reduced to firing on the mobs, whenever sighted; but apparently this was mostly firing at a distance, and it caused few, if any, casualties. The police lines themselves were attacked; the mob proposing to set the buildings on fire and then to break open the jail. They were dispersed by firing. When the mob dispersed they did so only to form again. In this way the mob returned to the railway station in the afternoon, set the buildings and the goods-shed on fire and looted. The Casson Industrial School was burnt also.

AEROPLANES ARRIVE.

The police were nearly exhausted when, at about ten minutes past three in the afternoon, three aeroplanes from Lahore arrived over the town. It was not until about 9 o'clock at night that the first troops arrived.

13. The main object of the mob was certainly to destroy all Government buildings and there is little room for doubt that they were imitating or repeating what they had heard of Amritsar on the 10th. When in the civil station they do not appear to have gone hunting for Europeans in their bungalows. The District Engineer and his wife and children had been warned by Mr. Heron and took refuge in the Treasury which was protected by a small guard under a *havildar*. There were few other Europeans in the town apart from officers actually engaged in dealing with the mobs. In these circumstances no Europeans actually came within the grasp of any of the crowds though the mob persistently showed its anger against Mr. Heron and shouted threats to kill him.

It is naturally difficult to discover with precision upon what acts the different mobs were engaged at the moment when the aeroplanes arrived. A witness tells us that they were burning the Industrial School at the time. They had moreover set fire to the church and probably to the goods-shed only a few moments before. Crowds were infesting the locality of the station; it seems impossible to suppose that they had changed their intent and were not still bent on mischief as before. There was still every ground for great anxiety as to the safety of the Europeans in the treasury and elsewhere.

The state of the town is best shown as it presented itself to the eyes of Captain (now Major) D. H. M. Carberry, M.C., D.F.C., Flight Commander, No. 31 Squadron, whose aeroplane arrived first. At heights varying from 100 to 700 feet he flew over Gujranwala and the villages within an area of three miles to reconnoitre the position. He saw that the railway station was burning and also goods in the goods-shed. There was a train on the up line which appeared to be on fire as well. The station was crowded with people and there were large numbers of people around it, on the roads leading from the city to the civil lines and in the streets of the city. The English Church and four houses in the civil lines on the east of the railway were also burning.

14. Instructions had been verbally given to Major Carberry by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C., Wing Commander, who had himself received them verbally from the General Staff of the 16th Division. They were to the following effect:—

that the native city was not to be bombed unless necessary;

that crowds were to be bombed if in the open;

that gatherings near the local villages were to be dispersed if coming or going from Gujranwala.

BOMBS ON A VILLAGE.

15. Major Carberry first took action outside the town of Gujranwala. He dropped, he tells us, three bombs on a party of Indians 150 strong which was making for Gujranwala. This was outside a village about two miles north-west of Gujranwala. (We are informed that the name of this village is Dhulla.) One of the bombs failed to explode; the others fell near the party and scattered it. Three people were seen to drop as a result of this bombing. We are informed by the Punjab Government that a woman and a boy were killed and two men slightly wounded. The rest ran back to the village, and fifty rounds were fired at them with the machine-gun to ensure that they were effectively dispersed. A few minutes later Major Carberry took action on a group of 50 Indians outside a village about a mile south of the first. This was, we understand, the village of Gharjakh. Major Carberry tells us that the party were apparently returning from Gujranwala, and that he dropped two bombs, only some of which burst, but this, though it dropped near the party, did not cause any casualties. The party disappeared into the village, 25 rounds from the machine-gun being fired after them without any visible effect. So far as our information goes no casualties resulted at this village from the action taken.

ACTION AT KHALSA SCHOOL.

16. The aeroplane was now returning to Gujranwala. Major Carberry observed a party of about 200 Indians in a field near a large red building on the north-west outskirts of the town. This was the Khalsa High School and Boarding House. He dropped a bomb which burst in a courtyard and several people appeared to be wounded. Thirty rounds were fired at the party with the machine-gun and they took cover in the house. We are informed that so far as is known the casualties on this occasion were one man hit by a bullet, one student by a splinter and one small boy stunned.

17. In the town itself, and apart from what has already been narrated, there were only two bombs which burst. Major Carberry dropped eight bombs in all and six have already been accounted for on his report. We were informed by the Punjab Government in its report that two bombs which did not explode were dropped in the town and it is certain that two very effective bombs which did explode were dropped near certain level-crossings in the vicinity of the railway station and goods-shed. There is some difficulty in identifying the two bombs, which Major Carberry describes to us as having been dropped by him, with the two which burst because Major Carberry did not see the bursts and thought at the time that they had failed to burst. Subsequently, however, he concluded that the two dropped by him must be the bombs that burst near the station, but though probable this is not quite certain and he did not profess to identify them in his evidence. The two which he dropped were intended for a large crowd in the centre of the town and apparently near the station. The first killed four and wounded five; the second seems to have killed two and may have wounded as many as six. He also fired 100 or 150 rounds upon parties of Indians coming from the railway station and going to the civil lines. He returned to Lahore about 10 minutes to 4—the time during which he had been over Gujranwala being about three-quarters of an hour.

Of the other two aeroplanes sent to Gujranwala from Lahore, one took no action: the other fired 25 rounds from its machine-gun upon a gathering of 20 to 30 persons on a level-crossing between the civil lines and the city, but dropped no bombs.

It must be admitted that this leaves outstanding and unaccounted for two bombs which fell into Gujranwala, but did not explode. As, however, we find that these did no damage we have not thought it necessary to make a prolonged attempt at identification of individual bombs and bursts.

In the War Diary of the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division), there is an entry dated 14th April at 18-00 hours:—"Lieutenant Kirby, R.A.F., confirmed report of burning of Gujranwala and stated he had fired down successfully into rioters. Subsequently had forced landing near Wazirabad. Rioters proposed to burn his machine, but he was able to start his engine and get away." We have no further information as to this machine.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

18. Colonel O'Brien, the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, informed us that so far as could be ascertained the total casualties in Gujranwala on 14th April, including those killed by bombs and machine-guns and those shot by the police, were 11 killed and 27 wounded.

19. It is now necessary to examine the circumstances in which the decision to use aeroplanes was taken. At or before about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the telephone wires were still working, messages had been sent to Lahore—apparently both by the station-master and by Mr. Heron, the Superintendent of Police—reporting the attack upon the early morning train, the cutting of telegraph wires and the attempt upon the line at the Gurukul bridge. About noon or later messengers had been despatched to Eminabad and Rahwali to send off telegrams for aid to Lahore and Sialkot, respectively.

At Rawalpindi news of the destruction to telegraphs had been received about 10 a.m., and Captain Harwood left Rawalpindi by the Bombay Mail about 1 o'clock for Gujranwala with a platoon of the Durham Light Infantry and a repairing party of the 39th Signal Company. At Wazirabad he was reinforced from Sialkot by 50 men from the South Lancs. Regiment and a railway breakdown gang. At Rahwali the special train which had brought the party from Wazirabad was stopped by the station-master who said that it was not possible to go further, but Captain Harwood persisted and the train ran dead slow till it came to the Gurukul bridge at Gujranwala. The Railway Engineer examined the bridge, found that it could stand the passing of a train, and so about 8-30 p.m., troops at last arrived in the town. This was more than five hours after the aeroplanes from Lahore had first reached Gujranwala.

20. In Lahore the news of the first features of the outbreak had reached the General Staff of the 16th Division by about 9 o'clock in the morning and was reported to Sialkot and Northern Command. This day marked the height of the disorders, and reports of outbreaks actual or apprehended, together with measures taken to cope with those which had already broken out, combined to leave these headquarters with no troops whom it could spare. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor managed to get Colonel O'Brien and send him back to Gujranwala by motor-car. (He arrived before the aeroplanes, viz., at about a quarter past 2 o'clock.)

At 1-30 Lieutenant-Colonel Casson at the headquarters of the 16th Division was rung up on the telephone by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Private Secretary and given the message which had left Gujranwala via Eminabad after midday. "*Hartal* and disturbance going on, mob active, more expected. Bridges on either side of station burnt. 15 up passenger stopped by mob. Police force insufficient. Military arrangements required." He was told at the same time that Sir Michael O'Dwyer suggested that aeroplanes should be used. General Beynon, General Officer Commanding, 16th Division, was accordingly informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Casson of this message and gave orders for the sending of any aeroplanes that were available. These orders, which were passed on to Major Carberry and the other airmen, were to the effect already fully stated.

SIR MICHAEL'S EVIDENCE.

21. The circumstances are described by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the evidence which he gave before us:—

"The Gujranwala disturbance came on us rather as a shock. The news of it came on the 14th, the very day that the rebellion was at its worst in the Central Punjab. We had heard of the Jallianwala incident and the derailing of trains the day before, in Amritsar, of the attacks on treasuries at Tarn Taran and Kasur, and we had heard of the spread of disorder to other cities, and on top of this we got this news from Gujranwala. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala had been transferred two days before. Probably if he had not been transferred, the disorders would not have come to a head in so serious a form. Anyhow he had left the district and I got news through the railway telephone (the telegraph having been cut) that a mob had attacked the railway station and, as far as I remember, had burnt the post office, torn up the bridges on both sides, completely isolating Gujranwala, and had set fire to various Government buildings. We got two messages, one was more urgent than the other. I think they are probably quoted in what is called—I do not know why—the "War Diary." It was a publication which I had never seen until a copy was sent to me by the Punjab Government, of which I was completely unaware and the title of which I would certainly not have approved. The position anyhow was this. We knew a very dangerous situation had arisen in Gujranwala; there were no troops there and very few police. The Deputy Commissioner had just been transferred and an Indian officer of very little executive experience was in charge of the district. The headquarters was completely isolated, cut off from Lahore, which is 45 miles on one side, by the burning of one bridge—we ascertained this—and cut off from Sialkot, which was another source from which troops might be obtained, on the other side by the destruction of at least two bridges, one close to Gujranwala and one close to Wazirabad. I at once got into communication with the General Commanding the Division. He informed me that the Pindi Division, which was about 200 miles to the north, had received information about the situation at Gujranwala that morning; he also told me he had no troops to send, and even if he had them to send, there was no means of sending them owing to the communications being cut. He said Sialkot would send troops as soon as they could, but it was also very doubtful whether they would arrive. The position seemed somewhat hopeless. Meanwhile we knew there was a small community of Europeans there and, judging by what had happened at Amritsar a few days before, they would probably be the first objects of attack. The suggestion came from me. At about 1 o'clock I got hold of Colonel O'Brien and sent him back in a motor. It was very doubtful if he would ever reach there because we had heard that the vicinity of Gujranwala was patrolled by disorderly bands. We sent the Deputy Inspector-General of Police also in a motor. The situation was so serious as regards these two men going out with a small escort, that they called for volunteers from the police and a few men did volunteer. It was doubtful if they would reach there, and if they did, that they would be in a position to do any good. That being the case, I suggested to the General that he should send out an aeroplane. Two nights before we got troops into Lahore city I was aware that Colonel Minchin, who was in charge of the aeroplanes in Lahore, was in the station, and when we had our discussion with the General I suggested, or the General may have suggested, that Colonel Minchin should be present because the use of aeroplanes had to be considered, and I was rather doubtful as to how the situation should be dealt with. This was two days before the situation at Gujranwala arose. We had a discussion with the military authorities and Colonel Minchin and the upshot of it was that it was decided, or rather suggested, that where aeroplanes were used to co-operate with the troops, they should not drop bombs in any city or thickly inhabited area because they could not do so with discrimination. They might injure innocent people. But that in such situations they might co-operate with the military. We know that these aeroplanes could fly at a very low level and it was agreed that they should use their Lewis guns in the same conditions as troops would use their rifles. That was the decision arrived at and accepted. We knew that it would probably be necessary, in view of the great paucity of our military resources, to use aeroplanes in certain places. Gujranwala was essentially a place where we had no troops and we had no means of getting them there. It was a case where, if we were to render any aid at all, it could only be done by aeroplanes. The mob was burning and rioting; it had burnt most of the Government buildings, had attacked the prison, had attacked the treasury, at which the few Europeans there had taken refuge, and in the middle of all this scene of riot and rebellion and confusion the aeroplanes arrived. I may say that I did happen to read Captain Carberry's evidence. He was the officer, who, I think, dropped bombs or used machine-guns and he said in that evidence that he had received his instructions from Colonel Minchin before he started. Of course I was not in a position to give any instructions; if any instructions were given, they were given by the General. Anyhow the aeroplanes arrived there in the middle of the disturbance, and Captain Carberry dropped bombs, as I discovered when he came back and reported, and dispersed very large masses of people whom he found engaged in spreading mischief and destruction."

"DECISION JUSTIFIED."

22. It appears to us that, in the circumstances, the decision to use bomb-carrying aeroplanes at Gujranwala on the 14th April was justified. When it is possible to render assistance in time by the despatch of troops, recourse to bombing from aeroplanes is in our opinion indefensible; other uses of aeroplanes may perhaps be defended; but the absence of information, moment by moment, from the ground, the imperfect opportunities of observation as to the demeanour of the crowd and other matters and the difficulty of ensuring accuracy in firing upon particular targets are factors which in greater or in less degree call for caution in the use of this arm for the purpose of direct offensive action against crowds. We do not consider it within our duty or within our competence to attempt a decision as to matters which are not only technical, but which will change perhaps rapidly, as the equipment, skill and methods of the Air Force advance. For this reason we say nothing here as to such other uses, but as to the use of bombs from aeroplanes we do not think that this would be defended by any one save in cases of urgent need, in the absence of other means, and under the strictest limitations even then. In our opinion the first two of these conditions were present in full force. Whether one looks to the actual facts as they appear after subsequent investigation, to the facts as apparent at the time to persons on the spot, or to the facts as known at Lahore at the time of taking the decision, the urgency and the extremity of the need for prompt dispersal of the rioters is incontestable. The orders given to the Wing Commander by the General Staff were "to send machines out with bombs and machine-guns to disperse the rioters at Gujranwala with the object of saving the lives of any of the white population which were in danger." The rioters had cut off communication by telegraph or telephone between Gujranwala and outside places: they had been trying their best to make the railway useless for sending troops to the town: their violence could only be measured when it had been stopped: it was not stopped till the aeroplanes appeared: the police had definitely failed to impose control and were practically exhausted: troops despatched on the earliest information did not arrive till five hours afterwards: there was no certainty of troops reaching there that day at all: and there were no other troops who could be sent. We are not prepared to lay down as a charter for rioters that when they succeed in preventing the ordinary resources of Government from being utilised to suppress them they are to be exempt from having to reckon with such resources as remain.

23. In acting as they did, Major Carberry and his fellow-officers carried out the instructions which had been given to them and it does not appear to us that blame can be imputed to any of them. We think, however, that the action taken under the instructions given illustrates their defectiveness. So far at any rate as the use of bombs is concerned we are unable—apart from the fact that Major Carberry was carrying out orders which he was bound to obey—to uphold the action taken by him in either of the two villages or the action taken at Khalsa High School in the north-west outskirts of the town. The element of immediate and manifest urgency is lacking as a justification for these bombs, particularly so in the case of Gharjakh where a party of fifty people were apparently returning from Gujranwala. We are glad to record that in this case no casualties appear to have been caused. It is difficult to feel certain that it was necessary to fire with the machine-gun upon the parties at Dhulla and the Khalsa High School in order to disperse these parties effectively: but we are not prepared to impute blame for the officers' decision taken in the air and at the moment.

CROWDS BOMBED AND FIRED ON.

24. As regards the bombs which fell in Gujranwala, we confine ourselves to the two bombs which burst. This action we uphold. These bombs appear to have fallen in the midst of rioters caught in the act of rioting and fully minded to continue. We do not doubt that upon the actual swoop of the aeroplane the crowds would commence to move off, but no person forming part of the mob at the place where these bombs fell and at the time when the aeroplane took action could reasonably complain, either on the ground that he was now minded to go away or for want of notice that strong measures would be taken, or otherwise. These bombs were not only justified, but in our view, were invaluable, and the fact that the disorders were ended by the aeroplanes long before troops arrived is, we think, in large measure attributable to them.

Major Carberry's action in firing with his machine-gun upon crowds in the streets of Gujranwala does not appear to us excessive. He explained to us that there was a large crowd and these rounds were fired at people who were collecting round the station and who were running away when they saw him begin to fire. It is no doubt difficult to judge from a flying machine moving rapidly in the air, the moment at which effective and definite dispersal of a large crowd has been ensured. The first sign of movement is not a point after which any rounds fired from an aeroplane must be condemned as unnecessary: in this case a large crowd had to be got and kept on the run until the clearing of the station and the area of the outrages was ensured.

25. The instructions which should be given to officers in charge of aeroplanes when employed in the suppression of disorders might appropriately form the subject of a careful inquiry by those in command of the Air Force. Special problems are presented in the use both of bombs and of machine-guns from the air and there may be other means with which an aeroplane might be provided for dispersing crowds. As Sir Michael O'Dwyer has shown in the passage already quoted from his evidence, the authorities at Lahore had given their best consideration in the circumstances to the question of the instructions with which aeroplanes should be sent out in case necessity arose. It may not be in all cases ade-

(Continued on next page.)

*Local revenue office.
†Travellers' rest house.

"JUSTIFIABLE AND INVALUABLE!"

(Continued from previous page.)

quate, and if adequate, it may not be practicable as a working instruction to an observer, that the crowds to be bombed or fired upon are such only as appear to be actually engaged in the work of destruction, or about to engage in such work. The swiftness with which an aeroplane can arrive at the scene of disorder, the large measure of immunity from attack from the ground, and its independence of all external aid in getting there, are advantages which must always count heavily and in no country more so than in India; but these in their turn must be heavily discounted unless instructions to observers can be so formulated as to leave them with a discretion which is controlled upon clear and practicable lines and limited strictly, as gards the more violent of the measures which are open to them.

26. On the 15th April Lieutenant Dodkins received instructions in the early morning to take an aeroplane and make a route reconnaissance over the railway between Lahore and Gujranwala, to ascertain if the railway had been destroyed or the route cut in any way and also to make a district reconnaissance of Gujranwala and report on the general situation. He was further ordered to take offensive action on any large gathering of people.

He found no such gatherings in Gujranwala, but in a field about a mile to the west, he saw a gathering of about 20 people whom he scattered by firing his machine-gun, but without aiming it so as to hit the crowd. We have no information that any casualties occurred. A few minutes later he noticed in a village about half a mile to the west of Gujranwala a gathering of from 30 to 50 men who were standing in a semi-circle round the door of a house being addressed by a man from the door. On the approach of the aeroplane this party entered the house. Lieutenant Dodkins dropped a bomb which hit a adjoining house and blew in the side. We have no information that this caused any casualties, but no sufficient explanation has been given to us to justify the use of this aeroplane for purposes of offensive action.

(II).

The disorder which showed itself in the town of Gujranwala spread extensively in the Gujranwala district. There were outbreaks in fourteen different places in this district, but only the main features of these disturbances are referred to below.

WAZIRABAD.

At this town, which is 20 miles north of Gujranwala and has some 15,000 inhabitants, a *hartal* had been fixed to take place on the 15th April. This intention seems to have been formed before the 14th, but to have been strengthened by the news of the outbreak at Gujranwala on that day. Some eight or ten Europeans were living in or about Wazirabad and were warned to hold themselves ready to collect in Wazirabad on short notice. They in fact took refuge in the railway rest-house on the afternoon of the 15th. There had been a station-guard at Wazirabad before the 14th and on that day a body of cavalry were sent from Sialkot as Captain Harwood passing through to Gujranwala had noticed that things seemed in a disturbed state. On the morning of the 15th the troops had to disperse a mob from the goods-shed. Though unable to effect their designs upon the station as troops were there to protect it, the mobs did extensive damage to the telegraph lines, knocked down the distant signal and set on fire the bridge over the Palku close to the Chenab. The fire was extinguished after the mob had been dispersed by police.

Another portion of the crowds went to Nizamabad—on the south of Wazirabad—pulled down telegraph wires and damaged railway bridges and level-crossing gates. It set fire to a gang hut. They sacked and burnt the house of a Church of Scotland missionary—the Revd. Grahame Bailey—which was in charge of the servants, Mr. Bailey and his family having been brought into Wazirabad for safety on the previous day. The temptation to assist in looting was too much for some of the neighbouring villagers. It was found by a Martial Law Commission that when the ringleaders suggested the attack upon Mr. Bailey's house some of the mob demurred on the ground that he was an Irishman and therefore against the Government: but the more violent elements in the crowd prevailed against this argument. Apart from much property destroyed in this attack and the burning of the house, we understand that the labour of many years was destroyed by the burning of some valuable manuscripts upon Indian languages.

The damage to the telegraph wires extended for about 1½ miles at Nizamabad and at Wazirabad for about 3 miles. The wires were cut and lying on the ground: at Wazirabad poles had been broken down as well. The station-master, Mr. Norris, trolleyed down the line towards Kathala and found a number of boulders had been placed on the line. The mail due from Kathala was stopped by him and these boulders removed—otherwise it would certainly have been derailed.

AKALGARH.

At Akalgarh which is about sixteen miles from Wazirabad there was also disturbance on the 15th following upon *hartal*. Telegraph lines were cut and signal lamps broken.

HAFIZABAD.

At Hafizabad about 58 miles from Gujranwala, *hartal* was held on both 14th and 15th April. On the second day the crowd damaged the signals and telegraph wires. The main outbreak, however, was on the 14th when the crowd rushed on to the station as a train was coming in, and seeing Lieutenant Tatam of the Military Farms Department who was in uniform, they made the most determined efforts to reach him. He was accompanied by a little boy, and when he saw the turbulent nature of the crowd he closed all the shutters of the windows and bolted the doors of the carriages. The crowd attempted to open the doors of the carriage. When they failed they threw sticks and stones at the windows. There is no doubt that the intention of the mob was to murder Lieutenant Tatam and that they would have done so if they had been able, but fortunately the train was moved on before the crowd were able to lay their hands on him. According to Lieutenant Tatam's statement to us, the crowd were dancing about in front of him waving flags and sticks and shouting *"Captain Sahib ko maro, sahib sala andar hai."*

SHEIKHUPURA SUB-DIVISION.

1. The only town in this area in which the general *hartal* of 6th April was observed was Sheikhupura. On the 11th meetings were held at Sangla to promote a *hartal*. On the 14th a *hartal* was held, there were processions and excited speeches containing description of the events at Lahore and Amritsar. In Chuharkana also there was a meeting on the 11th. On the 14th outrages occurred in four different places. At Sheikhupura the signals were damaged, the post office wires and the telegraph wires between Sheikhupura and Lahore were cut. At Sangla a train was stoned. At Chuharkana the railway station was invaded, at Moman the station was looted and the buildings set on fire.

2. Renewed acts of disorder occurred on the 15th. Persistent attacks were made upon the railway. The rails about 1½ miles from Dhaban Singh station were torn up and the telegraph wires cut. The station itself was attacked and looted. A large party of men went from the market to Chuharkana station and began to tear up the permanent way. A graphic account of what occurred here was given by Lieutenant Khan Abdur Rahim Khan of Zaida, of the Indian Army. He was a passenger in a train from Lahore to Lyallpur which reached Chuharkana about 4 in the afternoon. The train was stopped. He was informed by his servant that the mob were dismantling the line. He saw a lot of people running towards the station with axes in their hands. Some people rushed the stationmaster's room, others proceeded a few hundred yards towards the Lahore side, got to the telegraph poles and started cutting the wires and dismantling the lines. The stationmaster and another railway employee were assaulted. The mob proceeded to acts of looting. Along with Mr. Budh Singh, Executive Engineer, Lieutenant Rahim Khan took shelter in a house near the station. The station was set on fire by the mob. Early in the morning he was informed by Mr. Iqbal Singh, a pleader, that the crowd had sent word that they should accompany the mob and lead them to Lahore and to other places they intended to attack or be ready for the consequences. On being asked what he understood by "the consequence", he replied:—"We drew our own conjecture: we thought they would come and loot us and we would have to put up a fight and if they were in superior strength they might kill us." He heard shouts through the night, but these ceased after the arrival of an armoured train and firing from a machine-gun.

3. The armoured train here referred to had been sent from Lahore with some British troops under an Indian Defence Force officer. Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram Sud, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sharakpur Sub-division, got on board at Sheikhupura about midnight. It was known that villagers were on their way to Chuharkana to loot it. On approaching Chuharkana station a pointsman's box was found placed across the line and a little further on men were seen (with the aid of the searchlight) gathered at the side of the railway. How large this gathering was is uncertain. Fire was opened on them as, in the circumstances and at that time of night, it was considered that they must be making some attempt on the line. Next morning one man was found dead and near him a coil of telegraph wires which had been cut. He was a complete stranger to the place and it is difficult to suppose that any error was committed in firing upon him and his companions The search lights could be seen from Chuharkana. On its arrival at the station the police who had been unable to prevent the mob from attacking the line informed the officers on the train that the mob had fled at the sound of the firing and also told them where some persons were now hiding in a factory. The party went to the factory and found hiding there a man who had left a brand-new cooker outside. The arrival of the armoured train marked the end of disorder in Chuharkana itself but disturbances continued elsewhere in this area.

4. On the 16th a large crowd assembled at Sangla and rescued a military prisoner from a detachment at the station. A murderous attack was made on Mr. Wale, Telegraph Inspector, at Sangla post office. On the night of the 16th-17th the villagers of Barhoa cut the telegraph wires on the Shahdara-Lahore line near their village.

The position at this time was one of damage and outrage, chiefly directed against the railway line, but also motived by a desire for loot, extending throughout a large agricultural area. Attacks on the railway were very difficult to cope with. Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram Sud and the other officers on the armoured train continued their efforts on the 16th and on several occasions firing took place on the authority of this magistrate upon people who had gathered near the line and who in his opinion were bent on mischief. On the evidence contained in the statements made to us there does not appear to be sufficient ground for criticising adversely the opinion which he formed as to the intentions of the crowd or the action which he took. This officer appears to us have acted in a difficult situation with promptitude and decision. Martial Law was proclaimed formally in this area on the 19th, but Ordinance II of 1919 which applied Regulation X of 1804 to the Gujranwala district was gazetted on the 16th.

GUJARAT DISTRICT.

In this district, which is predominantly agricultural and contains a large element of the martial classes, political activity had been at a minimum and the 6th of April passed without any interest being taken in the All-India *hartal* movement.

Gujrat itself being a town of 10,000 inhabitants on the main line was the first place to feel the effects of the neighbouring disorders. On the 14th April a *hartal* was held and crowds paraded about with a black flag giving vent to "cries of lamentation." On the 15th the *hartal* continued and crowds still paraded. A crowd stoned the masters and the windows of the Mission School because it was not closed for the *hartal*. Later on a crowd gathered at the shrine of Shah Husain and thence made for the railway station. Here they broke furniture, panes of glass, and a clock: smashed the telegraph instruments: sacked the booking office and set fire to a quantity of papers and parcels with some tins of oil which they had picked up on the way. The Senior Magistrate and some other officers on hearing of this attack on the station hurried to the spot and, as the crowd would not desist after repeated warning, a police guard was ordered to fire upon it. This caused no casualties, but was effective in dispersing the mob.

JALALPUR JATTAN.

At this place, which is about 8 miles from Gujrat, shops were closed on the 15th and crowds went about the streets. At night the telegraph wire was cut in two places. Next day the *hartal* was continued and a meeting of Municipal Commissioners in the Town Hall was broken up by an invasion of the crowd.

MALAKWAL.

This is a large village about 55 miles from Gujrat. It is a railway junction and has a good many railway employees. These were apparently in a mood to strike for reasons of their own and some speeches which they had heard against the Rowlatt Act were having effect in intensifying discontent. A crowd mostly concerned to bring off a strike went to the railway station on the morning of 15th April, but, seeing troops there, did nothing.

On the evening of the 16th, a party went out and cut all the telegraph wires serving the main railway line at a spot near a village called Kalawal. As they were returning they were joined by others and some of the combined party went back and pulled up the railway line, throwing the sleepers and rails down an embankment. Next morning this resulted in a train being derailed and two lives lost. These attacks upon the railway were projected by two men who got others to follow them and acted as leaders.

This district has, in its present state, been brought into existence by the extension of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. The traders in the market towns which are of recent origin come largely from Amritsar and Lahore. The Colonists have been drawn largely from the Central Punjab and maintain communication with their old homes. The area is thus a microcosm of the Punjab and is likely always to react quickly to influences from other districts.

LYALLPUR.

1. In Lyallpur itself there was a district Congress Committee and on the 6th of April they successfully brought about a *hartal* which was marked by no violence and seems to have been purely a political demonstration. On the 11th news arrived of Mr. Gandhi's arrest at Palwal and on the 13th the town was in a state of excitement. *Hartal* commenced and, with short interruption, continued until the 19th.

2. During this period a very disquieting and prominent feature in Lyallpur was the continued exhibition of posters of an inflammatory and criminal character. The *kirpan* incident at Amritsar where some Sikh girls had been allowed to travel with Sikh knives and without being searched by any one was represented thus:—

"O Sikhs, die or drown yourselves in the tank of Deputy Commissioner's bungalow as your daughters were dishonoured at the hand of the sweepers. Allow your young men to take revenge."

Other posters are as follows:—

"Blessed be Mahatma Gandhi. We are sons of India. We shall not give way. We shall lose our lives. We shall never abide by this Rowlatt Bill. Gandhi! We the Indians will fight to death after you. The flag of cruelty and oppression has been fixed in the ground. Alas! British, how you have cheated us. Do you remember those days when you were groaning; when Germans were threatening you in the battlefields of Europe. Your boat was light, but the storm was heavy and you were calling us (the Indian ship) for help. We the Indians lost our lives for you and defeated your enemies. Now be ashamed you have done much oppression upon us, and our cup of patience is about to overflow. You have fired on the Indians and have shot them to death See that night is coming for your days of wrongs. The times are coming when you will not be here and all your oppressions and cruelties will come to an end."

"The treatment which have been meted out to our girls at Amritsar are unbearable and we cannot express them. You should ponder over this that we should have seen such a time in a dream. It is very sad that all your brethren are keeping silent at this moment.

"What time are you waiting for now? There are many ladies here to dishonour. Go all round India, clear the country of the ladies and these sinful creatures, and then will be the only time when we can all say together: 'Blessed be the Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs.'"

3. On the 13th and 14th nothing occurred save excited and noisy gatherings of people, but the tension was such that on the evening of the 14th all the Europeans (to the number of about 90) concentrated in two bungalows in the civil lines so that they might more easily be defended. On the same day a committee was appointed at a public meeting to decide as to when the *hartal* should be brought to a close. On the 15th shops were re-opening or preparing to re-open. Some troops had arrived on the 14th but the bulk of them had to be sent to Sangla and in fact were instrumental in saving the station there.

On the 16th news came of the burning of stations at Chuharkana, Moman and elsewhere. It was anticipated that mobs would come to Lyallpur from Sangla both by the authorities and the people. Some people went by train from Lyallpur to join the large crowds which were expected to be coming: the authorities posted what men they could spare to intercept any such crowds. Some of those who had left the town engaged in destruction of telegraph wires on their return. In the night of the 17th, four out of eight stacks of Government *bhusat* at the station were burnt. No one was ever sent up for trial or convicted for this though the damage done amounted to about Rs. 50,000 and it seems just possible that it caught fire accidentally. More troops arrived on the 17th and on the 19th a moveable column came to Lyallpur, its presence safeguarding the town against further disorder.

GUJRA.

Hartal was held here on the 15th and 16th of April. We were told that one missionary had left on hearing that his house was likely to be burnt. On the 15th a large crowd went to the station. We are informed that they prevented a train from starting until they had looked for Europeans in it, but they found none. Save that they assaulted a sweetmeat vendor and attempted to colse the refreshment stall, they did no special damage.

A gang of villagers, mostly Jat Sikh colonists, came out at night and tried to wreck the line between Toba Tek Singh and Jaranwala, overturning telegraph poles and cutting wires.

General Note:—In many other towns and places in the Punjab, to which we have not thought it necessary to refer, *hartals* were held and acts of violence or disorder occurred. In a chronological statement appended to their case as presented to us, the Punjab Government have mentioned, in order of date, the different events connected with the disorder and we refer to this document as enumerating a number of events in the province upon which we did not call for specific evidence. A statement of the damage done to property during the disorder will also be found in the appendix.

†Cattle fodder.

(Continued from Column 6.)

as to ensure rapid and cheap transport of commodities to the factory. How is the Corporation to secure a compact area of a thousand or two thousand acres for each of its factories? In view of hereditary vested interests in the land it is not possible to act upon Mr. Keating's plan: When the alignment of a new canal is settled and it is decided to allot perennial water to a definite area, the area should be settled by survey, the holdings should be pooled and squared—each cultivator receiving three quarter of the area he held before, because of water rights attached—and the quarter should be assigned preferably on a long lease to a factory in one block. Nor is it possible to adopt the somewhat Prussian methods of the Japanese Government. The essential feature of their system in Formosa is to bind the farmers to sell their sugar cane to factories only, and to penalise them for making the sugar themselves or for selling the cane to anyone else. Such action would be highly impolitic in India. For when the late Rai Sitanath Ray urged upon the Legislative Council in 1916 the adoption of some such measures to revive the moribund sugar industry of India, the Government made it clear once for all that it would be a most serious and dangerous step to take away the liberty of the tenant as regards the selection of his crop and the method of its disposal.

Wanted further assurance.

Readers of the "Times Trade Supplement" were, some time ago, told by Mr. Barber, sugar cane expert to the Government of India, that he was sceptical about the possibilities of Indian cane as a factor in the economics of world's sugar production, that he had his doubts about doubling the existing outturn per acre, and that he questioned the introduction of superior exotic varieties of cane in the chief sugar centres of India because of soil and climate. He appears to be a believer in the establishment of factories in Assam, Bombay, and Burma, where there are large tracts of country which are unoccupied and which are capable of giving good crops of factory cane; but according to him even these areas have their special difficulties—labour, transport, water, malaria, land rights, etc. In reply to this are we to get no further assurance beyond what is stated in the prospectus: "The realisation of possibilities on existing areas of cane cultivation will be a slow and tedious business and the Corporation expects to obtain its end more rapidly by bringing fresh tracts of suitable land under sugar cane cultivation either by creating new irrigation works or utilising the existing supplies of water raised by means of engines and pumps to levels which will conveniently command the lands."

Into the thorny question of Abkari interests which, experts inform us, do not affect so much the sugar cane factories as the gur refineries we need not enter beyond giving a quotation: "It is well and good to blame the poor cane, the small return, and the small crops grown far apart. The real cause must be trotted out. It is not wise to start a sugar refinery company unless the company is assured of an abkari contract. Once we know what to do with the molasses, refineries will dot the country and cane growing will spread rapidly. If economists can solve the abkari question in a way that will not harm Government income while it pushes forward the sugar industry, there would be an end to the anomaly that the largest sugar producing country in the world has to import a million ton annually." Have the promoters solved this problem? Have they obtained concessions from the Government?

In spite of disadvantages and drawbacks it would not be rash to conclude that these are outweighed by the intrinsic merit of the scheme. The promotion of the concern before the issue of the report of the Indian Sugar Committee is another significant fact.

The foreign trade of Bengal during the last official year reached a total beyond precedent being Rs. 231 crores which represents an improvement of 29 per cent. on the previous year's figure. Imports advanced by 25 per cent. to Rs. 90 crores and exports by 32 per cent to Rs. 141 crores. (A.P.)

A big haul of gold coins valued over Rs. 16,000 was effected by the Calcutta Customs staff in the steamer Chak Sang which arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday morning from the Far East. (A.P.)

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

(BY S. H. BATLIVALA.)

"Another disturbing sign is the tendency to inflate the shares of perfectly sound and well-managed concerns to an extent which is not justified by their dividend earning capacity. In part, of course, this is justifiable by the increase in the actual capital value of the plant which could not now be replaced at pre-war rates; for the rest, it is a speculative movement the adjustment of which need not necessarily involve any widespread crisis. It is not a sound or productive process, but its net result is a transfer of money rather than a destruction of capital." In view of these words uttered by the Hon. the Finance Member in the March session of the Imperial Council, it would not be surprising if the scrips of the recently baptised Sugar Corporation of India for which the Tatas have stood among the sponsors should command some premium. Apart, therefore, from the question of the merit of the new flotation, it is essential in the general interest of the public to review the peculiar economic and financial condition of India at this juncture to enable the investor to size up the actual situation.

A Giddy Pace

The country is marching on the road of company promotion in seven league boots, and the pace may well-nigh stagger even the hustling Westerner. During the last five years of war prosperity India has floated new concerns to the tune of Rs. 350 crores (£350 millions). This is a phenomenal advance—much of which has been accomplished within the short space of the last twelve months—upon the total Indian capital investment in joint stock companies of barely Rs. 100 crores (£100 millions) at the outbreak of the war, and is exclusive of liberal subscriptions to Government loans. In the United Kingdom the total joint-stock capital was in 1914 close upon £3,000 millions. Strange to say, the total British capital issues of the war years (1915/19) were considerably less than those of the five pre-war years, and stood only at £450 millions; although in the first quarter of 1920 there was a flood of capital issues swelling to £300 millions, this was due not so much to registration of new concerns as to increased capitalisation of old well-established companies upon rumours of Government schemes for taxation beyond a certain percentage of profit. Even when she subscribed thousands of millions of pounds in Government loans for the defence of the Empire, she knew that after all they were safe gilt-edged securities. It will thus be seen that the United Kingdom has embarked very cautiously on new enterprise; only about £400 millions out of the total investments are subject to the vagaries and vicissitudes of industrialism, while India has practically gone the whole hog with her new issues. The New York Stock Exchange records new issues at £1,500 millions for the pre-war and £2,000 millions for the war period. Of these issues nearly 60 per cent. were well-secured bonds and safe rail-road scrips. Thus not even America has gone at a headlong pace, nor has she staked a big sum on industrial undertakings of fluctuating character. While the go-ahead spirit of India is to be welcomed in view of her untapped resources and her hoarded monies, can it not be said that India has overreached herself for the time being? This is a point on which every investor in this country should reflect gravely. This is a point which militates against any premium of shares of new companies, howsoever sound the proposition and howsoever expert the management. Where industrialism is in its infancy, as is the case with India, there is greater need for caution, because of the promotion of a larger number of unsound companies which will, sooner or later, be weeded out by the operation of economic laws and will bring temporary discredit to the better class concerns as well. Any premium, therefore, for the scrips of companies which will take years to reach the dividend-bearing stage will disappear under the pressure of accumulating calls and the vanishing abnormality of the present financial conditions in time to come. The game is not with the would-be investor of limited means when he tells you in a cocksure manner, "I shall make an application to the The Sugar Corporation of India, Ltd., for ten times larger number of shares than I can afford to pay for in full, and I shall unload immediately the quantity allotted to me, at a premium." It is not he but the "friends" of the promoters who already know their exact holdings that will palm them off quickly at their price, thus securing to themselves the "transfer of money" to which Mr. Hailey has made a reference in his speech in the council.

An Imperial Proposition.

Apart from these adventitious circumstances, and divested of certain initial and inherent difficulties, there is not the slightest doubt that the Sugar Corporation is an excellent proposition for the well-to-do investor who can afford to hold on without dividend for a considerable length of time. It is his religious duty to support an enterprise which is the first of its kind to industrialise the agriculture of India and thereby to regenerate the hopeless condition of her toiling masses. The co-operation of "capital, science, technical skill, and manufacturing experience" with the labour of an indigent and conservative husbandry is a hopeful augury of a new era, of mutual material benefit. Tracts which are no better than a howling wilderness will become smiling fields of the long sprouting sugar-cane and busy hives of industry. Unfortunately, the prospectus issued by the Corporation is too laconic to admit of an adequate appraisement of the intrinsic merit of the concern. It is also somewhat parochial in its outlook and fails to refer to the necessity of making the Empire self-contained in the matter of sugar supplies, which is as vital a problem as that of Empire grown cotton. The war brought into lime light the disastrous policy of the United Kingdom—one of the largest per head consumer of sugar at an approximate figure of one cwt.—depending upon her enemies for ninety per cent. of her requirements. This also meant that there was a drain upon the Empire of about £25 millions as normal prices for sugar annually imported from abroad. The West India committee lost no time in framing statistics to show that, exclusive of India, the Colonies and Dominions were capable of multiplying the figure of output five times over the annual million tons. The figures are reproduced from the "Times Trade Supplement" of 7th February.

Countries	Actual crop (tons)	Possible crop tons)
Barbados	35,000	51,000
British Guiana	105,000	25,00,000
Jamaica	15,000	25,000
Trinidad	50,000	87,000
Windward and Leeward Islands	26,000	67,000
Mauritius	244,000	305,000
Fiji	97,000	164,000
British East Africa	—	500,000
Queensland	217,00	500,000
Natal	91,000	332,000
	880,000	45,41,000

The arrogant and ignorant colonials have stultified themselves by omitting India with its very important output of 2½ million tons capable of an increase to 6 millions and over, as estimated by the Corporation. Their scheme of an extended outturn in the Colonies is chimerical, in view of the fact that India has the whiphand over them in the matter of supplies of labour on their sugar plantations. And India, so ungenerously treated by them, shall see that no such supplies are forthcoming. The Sugar Corporation is, therefore, in the favourable economic condition of catering to the Empire's needs, after the home demand is fully satisfied, and the investor who has thus no reason to worry over the glut in the home market can contemplate with equanimity the prospects of his concern over a long vista of years. He will find that he will be safe behind the trenches of inter-imperial preference, should the now crippled enemies of his, who at one time grew half the sugar of the world, be resuscitated enough to attempt another trade offensive.

Shortage.

The present world-wide shortage of sugar is not exactly an ephemeral factor. Europe—one of the principal growers—will take years to straighten out. Shortage of labour means shrinkage of output. Restricted hours of work spell further curtailment of production. The colonial labour market is hardly more satisfactory. No wonder then that the world's pre-war annual output of 20 million tons has dwindled down to 16 millions in 1919 without any immediate prospects of the lee-way being made up. The investor, therefore, need have no misgivings on the score of world's supply and demand. The Corporation comes into existence at the psychological economic moment, with great possibilities looming before it in a country where, comparatively speaking, there is an immense reservoir of labour, and where every fifth man in the world has necessarily to be fed with this commodity. Then again when we reflect that in this post-war luxurious world, the Englishman is not going to consider life sweet enough on his usual annual dole of 120 pounds, the American on his 100, the Frenchman on his 60, much less will the Indian on his meagre 20 pounds. As it is the Canadian consumption has doubled in the past year. Moreover, because of her going dry, the consumption of sugar for tea, coffee, and other beverages has considerably increased in the U. S. The existing shortage will thus be accentuated. Should the reader be curious to know the position India occupies in the economics of world's sugar production for the year 1919, the following table will be some guide:

Country	Tons in lakhs.
Cuba	40
United States	20
Balance of Western Hemisphere	14
Java	16½
Formosa, Japan, Australasia and Africa	14
India	23
Europe (beet):—	—
Germany	14
Czecho-Slovakia	7
France	1
Belgium and Holland	2½
Russia	7
Other European countries	5
	164

Difficulties and Drawbacks.

Although the Sugar Corporation will be efficiently munitioned with men, money, and material to cope with difficulties it will have to encounter, in the stage of incipiency, still mention must be made of them by the writer with a layman's crudity, in order that these may be commented upon or controverted with an expert's infallibility.

In the first place, the system of land tenure in India, while permitting excessive subdivision of land into innumerable small holdings, is popularly supposed to emasculate the sugar industry of India. "The crux of the whole thing" explained Mr. Keating to the Industries Commission "is that factories must control a certain area of land for sugar growing and it should be a compact area so

(Continued in column 4.)

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LABOUR ASPIRATIONS.

MR. J. R. CLYNES ON NEED TO GATHER EXPERIENCE.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P. addressed meeting of the National Union of General Workers at York in mail week. He said that capitalism and unrestrained competition have many things to their account, and little could be said to their credit. Capitalism gave for the working class a standard living which was low and to the other class a standard of luxury. They rejected the doctrine of keeping the working class at such a low level as would only keep them alive. They were not going back if they could help it to a pre-war standard.

Trade unions could make blunders as well as others, and might ask for more than industry could yield, but to that position they were largely driven by what they had been taught. He went on to argue that it would be better for all to take a more elevated view, and think of community advancement whilst rightly thinking of their own. He believed the cause of labour was founded on justice and sense, which would finally appeal to the hearts of people to whatever class they belonged. It was to the process of conversion and by reason of the justice of their claim that he looked ultimately to the full success of their cause. There were three factors working to this end. We had now a far from perfect system of education, but still a system which compelled education and which kept a child at school years longer than the youngsters of past, who were dragged from school to the workshop. Then they had an addition to the electorate, including six million women. The working-class no longer need talk of the governing class, but if they did they could talk of themselves if they were united. Together with education and enormous franchise power there was a third great factor of industrial unity, and he believed men were making more common cause in the workshop than they used to. With education and the vote, there was no reason why the masses of the country should not transform the whole industrial and economic circumstances which have prevailed during the past generation.

It would be well for labour to gather experience and train itself for the business of national and international affairs. The Labour party had always tried to secure the peace of the world and maintain it. He condemned war as an adventure in which the winners lost. The relationship of nations must be placed on such a footing as to make war impossible. Labour was totally opposed to the present Government's notion of government. It was no exaggeration to say that their notion was to do nothing except under compulsion, to resist anything until resistance was no longer possible to wait until there was such a clamour and show of disturbance in different parts of he county that it was impossible to do anything at all. Their practice was to show no initiative, not to look ahead. No man could call himself a statesman when he did only what he was compelled to do, however, well he might do it. Government and Parliament would break down unless built on the idea of meeting the community's needs.—"The Manchester Guardian."

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2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

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4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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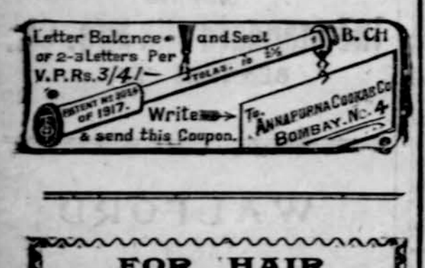

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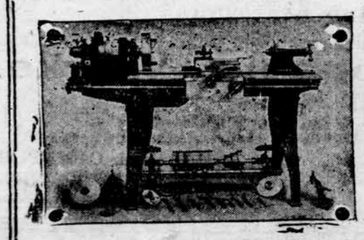

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